We learn from the New York Express that his

Holiness, the Pope, in token of his gratitude to

Gov. Gorman's Fight.

unable to decide who was the aggressor. Apro-

pos-the Minnesota Democrat announces the re-

moval of Gov. Gorman from the office of Super-

intendent of Indian Affairs, to take effeet on the

1st of March next, and states that other removals

Hon. L. M. Cox of the Ninth District,

We have been in possession for some time of

the speech made by the member from the Flem-

We understand that Capt. Cox will be, by ger eral consent of the American party, a candidate

cess is certain. Having proven himself an able

vices. Let this testimonial be given at the polls

It will be recollected that nearly fifteen yes

Minister to Spain-he was understood to be in

dustriously engaged upon'a Life of Washington

We are happy to learn that this work is not

nearly finished, and that it will be immediately given to the press. It cannot be said that the Father of his Country has, thus far, been emi-

nently fortunate in his biographers. Marshall and Sparks are able, and must ever rank high as

heavy to a degree which renders the reading of

The French and the War.

ken has settled the question of this continue

with the people. The entire amount was cover

portionate reduction. The entire amount

be in a decline in the quantity and quality pro-

duced. The crop of the past year was very in ferior, while that of the coming season promi

just nothing at all. Farmers and garden pro

ducers say they cannot afford to pay two dollars per bushel and plant them. The return is very

uncertain. Hence there need be but a small crop

In Cincinnati, during a post mortem held over

the remains of Professor Mine, Dr. Miller, while

making an incision with the scalpel, accidentally cut his finger. His arm and hand have since be

come greatly swollen; and it is thought that unless the arm is amputated, the most serious con

Fear for Stock.
The Carlisle Ledger states that the farmers in

that part of Kentucky, have serious apprehen-

winter, especially if the remaining winter months

will be in three large volumes.

age-before Mr. Irving's appointment as

may shortly be expected.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

W. N. HALDEMAN.

Our Two Editions.

suit all the mails, two editions of the WEEK

Notice!

The Know-Nothing organization in Kentucky

traws, it is said, tell which way the wind blows, and the fact that so many Whigs and Democrats eritable old fogies, too, many of them-are surrying to join the organization, is a fact quite ignificant. They see and feel the power of the new party, and hence it is not at all surprising that selfish men are already endeavoring to use it for their own purposes. In this city, for innce, it is generally understood that two of the st active members of the order are Gen. Pripopularity of the new organization. Indeed it is ed that these two gentlemen are working hard Frank Collins, auctioneer, presented his account for each other—the former aspiring to the Lieut. Governor's chair, and Mr. Marshall desiring to created in the mind of the auctioneer a suspicion return to Congress, to set himself right before the quite natural under the circumstances which world on the China question. He has not as found expression in a doubt as to the honesty of ret succeeded in persuading anybody to quarrel | the Govern . In a twinkling a gubernatorial with him through the newspapers, and he doubt- fist planted a crusher into the knowledge box of less thinks he will be more successful if he gets | the knight of the hammer, who was spilt upon in Congress again, as a fight can generally be the floor, while at the same time the Governor notion up there at short notice, and upon the arm, like the "gun well aimed at a duck or plover

hese old political sinners was sincere, we would for assault and battery forms the last scene of the hat they are actuated solely by selfish mo tives. Gen. PILCHER's recent love for foreigners and their votes is notorious. And only a few rears since, when Judge BRYANT was associated with us in the editorial conduct of the Conrier, Mr. MARSHALL would come to the office, and in engthy discussions denounce the principles adpocated by the American party—the very principles he now so complacently adopts. About the ame time he wrote a series of editorial articles

the same time he wrote a series of editorial articles for the Louisville Journal denunciatory of the American movement, and in opposition to the dectrines advocated by that party.

To say the least, it is in bad taste for such men to assume the leadership of the new party, and if the Know-Nothings know their true interests they will not permit it. We firmly believe that, with wisdom and prudence to govern their councils, the Know-Nothings will sweep Kentucky in August next, and be able to elect the next President. But the great danger they have to fear is from old broken down politicians. Let them keep clear of them as they would avoid a plague. Let them nominate for all offices good and true were more known and recognised as such a most excellent production, and knowing as we do the effective style of the gentlemen's elocution, it must have proven attractive to the generally listless representatives. The speech is but brief, yet very comprehensive. It reviews with great force, and some severity, the ever fluctuating and inconsistent policy of the administration, and defends Know-Nothingism from the vindictive assaults of Barry, of Mississippi, and Keith, of South Carolina. The speech is spirited, to the point, and if generally circulated, would be productive of much good.

We understand that the title of such property when the house of Representatives, elected by the clurch, long regation or society occupying and using the same for purposes of religious worship. Slight modifications of that at have been made to meet the practice of two or three denominations of Christians, but none of them yielding the great principle that the latity should be vested in trustees elected by the clurch, long representatives, elected by the clurch, or purposes of religious worship. Slight modifications of that act have been made to meet the practice of two or three denominations of that act have been made to meet the practice of two or three denominations of that act have the modifications of that act have been made to meet the p new and fresh from the people. But let them per party will be distracted and divided, and finally be verwhelmed and defeated, when, under better au snices, they had the means and power to tri-The Know-Nothings cannot mistake their true policy. They have the sympathy of the masses, and all that is necessary to call this sympathy into active exercise is the nominatio for all offices, State, county and city, of good

itizen of the State of either political rights uner the Constitution. That is, if we are to interret it in its true spirit and meaning, it shall here cordingly, for any persons in this State to declare solemnly that they prefer native born citizens to fill their offices, dispense justice, and make laws

The recent election in the 29th district, New York, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate ccasioned by the election and resignation of Gov ame district, at the Governor's election last No nber, having given about 1,300 majority against the Know-Nothings. The result caused great exultation, and salutes in honor of the victory

ourt of this city, and as a frequent inmate of the Cave, was found dead in Alton, Illinois, a few lays since. His death was occosioned by want and exposure from long and constant dissipation Mr. Kennedy was a graduate of Dublin Uniersity, and afterwards the professor of Belli

house in Allen county, Indiana, died last week the Catholic burying ground, in Fort Wayne. The director of the poor farm refused to give up the body, saying that he had had the trouble and expense of feeding the man while alive, and he

A Substitute for Flour-Hard Times. has set the wits of the poor to work; and a pararticle from which the staff of life is made the five divisions of the product of wheat. This sells for \$1 75 per hundred, and makes a pretty fair article of diet. If the times get much harder the saw-dust pudding of Dr. Graham will have

destroyed; on Sunday night, a frame stable in the rear of Mrs. T. C. Orear's property on Avre's Alley; and on Monday night, the factors ildings belonging to Mr. Elihu Hogan.

re prospects of the Hon. G. Davis, of that town, ing the Know-Nothing candidate for the Preridency. A few days since, there was quite a delegation of politicians closeted with Mr. D., including Mr. Schouler, of the Cincinnati Gazette, R M. Corwin, of Ohio, Col. Farnel, c.

The Grand Jury of Fayette county have found true bills against George Gregg and Mrs. Elizabeth Frazer, for the murder of James O. Frazer Ecclesiastical Tenures.

SPEECH OF HON. J. O. PUTNAM.

Archbishop Hughes and the other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, In the New York Senate, January 30, 1855. Mr. Chairman: As I originally introduced and subsequently reported this bill from the scleet committee, without stating at length their views, it seems proper that I should submit to the Senate the objects at which it aims, and the considerations which have induced my action. The bill seeks uniformity in the tenure of church temporalities. While my attention has, as a legislator, been called to the question involved, I have been sensible of the importance of maintaining to all citizens of every shade for the zeal and earnestness exhibited in aiding the settlement of the Im? aculate Conception, has consented that the famous Winking Madonna of Rimini shall come to this country. Arrangements were making, at the last dates, for its transportation hither, and the distinguished stranger may be looked for in New York city on or about the first estion involved, I have been sensible of the im-ratance of maintaining to all citizens of every shade religious sentiment the constitutional guarantee the "free exercise and enjoyment of religious ofession and worship." While I believe this prin-pole is in no measure violated by the bill proposed, emember that even this guarantee is made by the idamental law, subject to the condition "that it is not lead to precise inconsistent with the necession." of April. The most of our readers probably are well acquainted with the supernatural powers attributed to this wonderful picture. The winking of its eyes, superinduced by no apparent huandamental law, subject to the condition "that it oces not lead to practices inconsistent with the peace resafetyof the State," salus populi suprema lex, is an eparamount idea of the Constitution. This bill atterferes with no belief, its rikes at no general and long established policy of any church or of any body freligionists. It simply provides for the ves.ing of the title of lands dedicated to religious uses in Trussess of the congregation enjoying the same in oc. man agency, is considered an especial manifestation of the favor of the august original, above, and the priesthood who have it in keeping, as might naturally be supposed, were disinclined to permit so good a card to be taken away from them. The good Pio Nono, however, insisted that the Madones of the congregation enjoying the same, in ac rdance with a law and policy of the State which na should come to America, and come it will, it cordance with a law and policy of the State which are almost co-existent with its incorporation into the Federal Union. It may lead us to a better appreciation of this subject, if we refer to that policy and to the motives which led to its adoption.

The organization of New York, like that of her sister colonies, into a free and independent State, was the result of the triumph of the popular principles of the right of man to self-government.

That organization was the overthrow of all political power not emanating from the popular will, and of all undue prerogatives on the part of a priesthood. New York, as she shared its labors and sacrifices, fully sympathized with the spirit of the Revolution and has ever adhered to the Republican policy in all matters pertaining to Church or to State. If the founders of our State government were careful wind and tide favor. This Winking Madonna must not be confounded with the medals, having her likeness, which the Holy Father had previous ly presented the American Bishops with. The medals were all that the American Bishops were leserving of, it was thought at first; but in view of the troublous state of the times, as affecting

the church, on this side of the Atlantic, or second thought, it was resolved that the original picture should be transmitted, in order to make all due impression upon the laity. mall matters pertaining to Church or to State. If the founders of our State government were careful to secure to the people the right of governing themselves, and to throw around the citizen the safeguards of a constitutional liberty, they were no less careful to confine the clergy within their legiti-mate sphere as spiritual guides. This jealousy of clerical influence is one of the most marked features of our first State Constitution. Let us look for a moment at the rock from which we were hewed. It is well, at times, to trace the stream back to it foun-But this is not all. The famous Weeping Ma donna is also coming to the United States. Prohably they will both come in one and the same

We have already mentioned the fist fight in is well, at times, to trace the stream back to it foun dulged in by Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota, a native Kentuckian. From the testimony elicited tate Constitution, which are declaratory of the fre sercise of religious liberty, are as follows: on the trial it appears that his Excellency's exchequer has been slightly affected by the univera trifling extension was solicited. This request

recoiled and kicked its owner over." An "edified and acctared it to be their conviction that the safety of the State from "spiritual oppression and intolerance" depended upon the limitation of the authority of the clergy to what they might legitimately acquire in their office as spiritual teachers. Very soon after the adoption of the constitution, in 1784, the Legislature was called upon to form a system of government of church temporalities, and one was carefully perfected in entire harmony with the theory of our political institutions. spectator" of the conflict "set 'em up," and a trial farce to which we have called attention. Upon a Patient investigation of the facts the jury were

Leaving the clergy "to the service of God and the cure of souls," they secured the independence of the laity and the rights of conscience, by the most practical limitation of the power of the priesthood which could be obtained by legislation. The act of '784 "to provide for the incorporation of religious excicities," and which is substantially the act under which all church property, until very recently, has been held, provided that the title of such property should be vested in trustees elected by the church, congregation or society occurying and using the

teachers. On the contrary, by divesting the clergy of all power over the church temporalities, and thus removing acause of jealousy and strife, unhappy collisions have been avoided, and they have lived as the spiritual guides and the friends of the people, who, in turn, have reposed in them that confidence and yielded to them that esteem which belongs to consistent piety and 'o usefullives. Within the last few years has grown up in this State, a system of rule entirely antagonistic to the system I have reviewed, and in violation of the whole spirit of our constitution and laws. This is

in peace," but a portraiture of the man who was work, indeed, will be a delight for the young and the eld, as fascinating as a romance, but as care fully considered, with respect to truth and justice, as can be demanded by the judicial reader. It ce was passed in the Grand Council of Bish

The promptness with which the new French loan of five hundred million francs has been taconfidence of the nation in Louis Napoleon and

olicy, when not urged as a right, that another ste that the subscription had to be subjected to a pro and of Bisnops of the United States, held at Balt more, when a measure of revolution was adopted as less than the divesting of the Catholic laify of all power over church temporalities, and its centralization in the hands of the priesthood.

The Romish clergy, within the few years pass throughout the United States, commenced the effort obtain the surrender of all corporate churches of the part of their congregations, and the transfer the part of their congregations, and the transfer to verplus of subscription was three hundred and thirty-six millions. The whole number of subthousand, and the time during which the books were kept open was only twelve days. It has, in tation of the people's approval of the policy o

bound as good citizens to abide by the policy of the government whose protection they enjoyed. When this resistance was protracted, it led to the most unhappy controversies. And wherever the congregations have finally refused to yield their franchises and surrender their titles, in obedience to the Balti more ordinance, they have suffered the severest penalties which can in this country be inflicted upor the Catholic communicant. The church of Saint Louis, in the city of Buffalo, is one of the congregations who have adhered to the policy of the State.

orous measures were set in operation by the top of that diocese to compel the transfer of the A son of the granter of the land made a visible of the church at Rome, to obtain a table of the church at Rome, to obtain a stable of the church at Rome, and the church at Rome, and

he Presidency of this institution to the board o irectory on Monday last, which was accepted. Rev. Azel Freeman. Professer of Mathematics vas then elected President pro tem, and T. H. Young, A. B., Professor of Languages.

The value of a manufactoring establishment in a town or city is well exemplified by the pros ry crisis. The cotton mill alone distributes in wages among the inhabitants of the place even thousand dollars in cash per month.

of Sanford Duncan, in Caldwell county, has been sold for \$25 per acre. That is the topmos

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad stock

peace of society.

It fines itself called upon by Catholic congrega-tions, whose only crime is that they have obeyed the laws, to interpose between them and these co-clesiastical exactions.

What, sir, will the State answer to the church of St. Louis, and other congregations sympathising with it, whose sufferings for adhering to our laws are so forcibly depicted in their petition? To say nothing of the great principles involved in this question, on which side should be found the sympathy of the government? With those who seek to establish a policy at war with its own system, or with those who would respect your policy and obey your laws? Should it be with that absolutism that tolerates no freedom of speech, no license of opinion, laws? Should it be with that absolutism that tolerates no freedom of speech, no license of opinion,
and which can grow strong only at the expense of
your vigor, and can become dominant only upon the
ruins of republican liberty? Or shall that sympathy
be extended to those who, cherishing the Catholic
religion, would mould its policy to the theory of
our government, and would submit their system of
rule to that modification which it must receive from
contact with institutions like ours? I cannot, as a
legislator, nor would I have the State look with indifference on a controversy like this. On the one legislator, nor would I have the State look with in-difference on a controversy like this. On the one side is priesthood, panoplied with all its power over the pockets and consciences of its people, armed with the terrible enginery of the Vatican, seeking, in open defiance of the policy and laws of the State, to wrest every inch of sacred ground from the con-trol of the laity, property secured by their sweat and sacrifices, and to vest it in the solitary hands of a single bishon, that he may close the door of the and sacrifices, and to vest it in the solitary bands of a single bishop, that he may close the door of the sanctuary, put out the fires upon its altar, and scourge, by his disciplinary lash, every communicant from its sacraments, ordinances and worship who dares think a thought independent of his Spiritual Master. On the other hand we see a band of men who have lived long enough in their adopted country to have the gristle of their liberal opinions hardened into bone; men devoted to the church of their fathers, but love the State to which they have sworn allegiance, and who respect its institutions. merr lathers, but love the State to which they have morn allegiance, and who respect its institutions, we see them resisting, with a heroism which would nonor the age of heroes, unitedly, unwaveringly, in lediance of bulls and excommunications, from bishop, legate, and the Pope, every attempt to overide your laws and to establish on the soil of free-loss the temporal supremers of a priestheod.

ride your laws and to establish on the soil of free-dom the temporal supremacy of a priesthood. Sir, the Muse of History has rarely transcribed to her records as an act of heroism, surpassing that which was enacted in the church of St. Louis, in Buffalo, on the 10th of September, 1854, when, after years of painful controversy with the highest au-thorities of the Papel church, its congregation met its Bishop, to decide upon his ultimatum. That ul-timatum was that the congregation should elect trus-tees, to be selected by himself. In other words, he would allow the congregation to be the throne, but tees, to be selected by minsell. In other words, he would allow the congregation to be the throne, but he was to be the power behind it! * * * I propose, sir, to submit a few considerations, why we should not second the policy of the Baltimore ordinance. To say nothing here of the political answers of the political answ

tion. The "Convocation," an Assembly of the established clergy, even after the Revolution of 1688, claimed to be independent of Parliament, and dictated to it a policy destructive to the doctrines of the establishment. Great as is the debt of gratitude due from the Christian world to William of Orange, for no one act of that great statesman and true friend of civil liberty is it more indebted than for his final prorogation of that body.

The Corporation and Test acts, which so long disgraced the statutes of England, and the acts relating to the Catholic disabilities, always found defenders in the established clergy. When Fox and Burke led the attacks, in the British Parlament, against these oppressive statutes, mitred Bishops

ul church to obtain the control, contemplated by his ordinance, which, where it may, invokes the sivil arm to crush out all dissent from its faith, we herish one of the most dangerous evils of a

To favor the despote control over the consciences of vast masses of our citizens, and consequently over their action, which the Baltimore policy would concentrate in a score or two of bishops throughout the United States, leads to many of the evils of a union of church and state. Our government seeks the disintegration of this power. The theory of the Catholic church is, that it must be a unit, a unit in decretine a unit in practice. The Catholic which

secrated at the time of the action at Bultimore, they have taken in every instance in this Stete, so far as I can ascertain, the title of all property which since that action has been purchased for church, education at or charitable purposes, in connection with the Catholic communion. In the country of Eric alone nearly sixty different conveyances of lands alone nearly sixty different conveyances of lands have been made to John Timon, the Bishop of the Ruffalo diocese, during the last seven years, and the Ruffalo diocese, during the last seven years, and the secretain the control of church property and a recognized going of its own, to obtain, and which tends to weaken the tie of citizenship, while it builds up an overshadowing power of money and influence, all of the darkes thour of the middle agree, when the English throne scarce had a being save at the pleasure of the earth.

Why was this ordinance of Baltimore enacted, transferring the consecrated property of two militions of consecrated property, and all under the millions of consecrated property, and all under the country of the antagonism of its own, to obtain, and which tends to weaken the tie of citizenship, while it builds up an overshadowing power of money and influence. Through this the church could control the conscience of the people water than the clarks thour of the middle agree. Through this summer of all other desirable influence. Through this donism of its own, to obtain, and which tends to weaken the tie of citizenship, while it builds up an overshadowing power of money and influence, all of the course of the people of dishered. The Baltimore of the spiritual and temporal powers in the state to permit a policy, the antagonism of its own, to obtain, and which tends to obtain the cluid of the course of the people of the course of the people of the course of the property of the obtaints of the policy, the antago

The large landed estates in some of our eastern counties have in late years led to revolutionary excesses, alike reproachful and perilous. So much opposed are they to the spirit of our institutions, that their proprietors have felt compelled to compromise their legal rights, and to take steps looking to an entire surrender, upon considerations arreed upon by parties interested, of their feudal tenures and policy. Our State constitution has carefully guarded against the possibility of the introduction into this State of this system of tenantry.

The consciousness of that independence of spiritual control which proprietorship in sacred places creates, is one of the processes of development of individual manhood which the State cannot afford to surrender. Property is power. The State has a positive interest in retaining that element of influence in hands where its possession will lead to attachment and loyalty to its government. The people should trace their right to worship in consecrated places, built by their own sacrifices, to the government, which would by its beneficence win the affections of its citizens, and not to an ecclesiastic, who will make blind submission to his authority the terms of spiritual consolation and of admission to consecrated ground.

There is another consideration why the clergy

consecrated ground.

There is another consideration why the clergy should not step out of their sphere as spiritual teachers, affecting themselves. The purity of the clergy depends upon their separation from the secularizing tendencies of politics and power. There can be no just respect for that office, when associated with secular afairs. They are not above the reach of temptation. Their preservation from demoralization depends upon their seclusion from the paths of ambition. We are not without examples, which should ever be as a waving sword between their and should ever be as a waving sword between them and the avenues to temporal power. "I have chosen you twelve," said the Saviour of the world," and one of you is a devil."—Mammon.

The least erected spirit, that fell From Heaven, was the seducer of Judas.

The thirty pices of silver have paved the road to namy for many of the successors of the betrayer

of his Lord.

The Romish Church is not without its distinguished examples of spiritual death, through the influence of a grasping ambition,—Wolsey, That once trod the ways of glory, And sounded all the depths and sheals of honor on the exposure of schemes to compass the power of the throne, and "gain the Popedom," uttered this faithful Cromwell, a sentiment which the poet has invested with the charm of his genius, but with

out the slighest addition to its truth or its power: What wonder, that this poor Cardinal, who was glad to beg a little earth for charity, that he might lay down his weary bones and die, should exclaim in view of his fall:

Had I but served my God, with half the zeal I served my King, he would not in mine age, Have left ms, naked, to mine enemies.

is the history of the church in every

er's business," entirely separate from the objects o

The general argument; may be don't relation to any body of ecclesiastics; the rils of the policy of placing this power in a price ood, are incident to the system, whatever may lood, are incident for relations of the clerg

property in the hands of the Catholic Bishops, deem vitally necessary as a measure of safety to ou riment. A popular government may still be are experiment, and time, under the happiest influence that human wisdom can devise, may prove their that human wisdom can devise, may prove their tatal tendency to decay and dissolution. But we

z of the doctrine of allegiance, employed this la

nication by the church has, as an unavoidable result, the dissolution of the tie of subjection and

New York Tribune, commenting upon the declara-tion, and which well says, "According to this, if a Pope should lay his ban upon the government of the United Stat s, Catholic subjects of that government would become "ipso facto," absolved from all fideli-ty thereto." This, sir, is the theory, and in accordance with

bave taken in every instance and irreperty with, design and the cathodic commanion. In the county of the distinguishment, and the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of the control of the spiritual and temporal powers of the control of

in Cincinnati, in Louisville, in Detroit, indeed all over the country, either covertly or openly, are to be found in the Catholic mind the workings of the republican leaven. I do not mean by this that any revolution is in progress in relation to mere theological questions. I believe there are none, but the control and of limitation of the clerical power to their office as spiritual teachers.

But the church will answer me, that unless the priest control the alter, there is danger of schism, and that it will invite their people to protestagainst church dogmas and church polity. I would reply that this is the land of dissent, that its institutions tolerate and invite dissent, that they were founded by those who were said by Englands most philosophic statesmen to have embraced a religion which was the very "dissidence of dissent," and that its government cannot employ itself in forging chains for the human mind or fetters for their conscience. On the contrary, it encourages research, it is hopeful and the foreign of sching control and to the contrary, it encourages research, it is hopeful and the foreign of sching control and to the contrary, it encourages research, it is hopeful and the foreign of sching control and the contrary, it encourages research, it is hopeful and the contrary of the on the contrary, it encourages research, it is hopeful and not fearful of schisms growing out of enlightened inquiry in all questions of policy and faith—its distrust is of the individual. Its confidence is in the species. At an earlier day, when were urged to Parliament the same reasons forbidding the publication of dissenting opinions, Milton, that

ttered a sentiment worthy of him, and of his age uttered a sentiment worthy of him, and of his age, and which is expressive of the confidence of the spirit of American democracy. When the cheerfulness of the people is so sprightly up that it has not only wherewith to guard well its own freedom and safety, but to spare; to bestow upon the solides and sublimest points of controversy and new invention, it betokens us not degenerated, nor drooping to a fatal decay, by casting off the old and wrinkled skin of corruption, to outlive these pangs, and wax young again, entering the glorious ways of truth and prosperous virtue, destined to become great and honorable in these latter ages.

merennas leee in my mind amoute and puissaint rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and she in inventible looks. Methinks I see her as an engle, left inventible looks. Methinks I see her as an engle, left in the strong strong the strong strong program program and unscaling her long or sight, at the four-brane, with whole noise of timorous and focking her diswith thoust hat love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at who means, and in their envious gabble, would prognostly year of sects and schisms.

No, sir, the Catholic hierarchy cannot ask our government to aid in perpetuating its venerable dogmas of faith or its hoary political abuses. The day has passed in all governments, embodying in any considerable degree the popular element, which regards the plea of prescription in behalf of ancient opinions, errors, or systems. The age is a living demurrer to this defence.

Our government has but one reply to this cry of alarm that in republicanising the system of rule over church temporalities, we waken the tie between the priest and the pecple, and invite to independence and dissent.

Jupiter, a completed creation from its birth In Old England and New its origin was marked by the sentiment of a persecuting age, and blood was found upon its garments. But it bore within itself the elements of its own purgation, and to-day it stands before the world regenerated from its intolerance, and fully panopiled in all the elements of a liberal civilization. It has a free press and open Bible, an universal education and a tolerant government. It takes a struggling humanity by the hand, and leads it up to the heights of personal character. It leaves man, not a blind worshipper at the outer-door, but invites him to the inner shrine of great Nature's Temple, and to himself, as a priest, in the character. It is found in its civilization, in its ser timents, in its heart-enthroned prejudices, which have themselves become principles, guiding star of a people's thought and the impelling power to nation's action. Judged by this standard, ours is Protestant country, and a Protestant government Protestantism for the most part formed its earl settlement. Protestantism laid the basis of our State and national institutions. A Protestant laif

alyze a little more particularly onsideration.

The first section seeks to invalidate future co

wherever such a trust exists in the hands of individuals, by declaring that property, of the charactenamed in the second section, shall be deemed to be

Section five recognizes this estate, so vesting by

hall organize into a corporation.

The whole object of these latter provisions is to

evil almost unrouched. The result was a many congregations to surrender their chapters, would be brought to bear upon them, to compel them to waive their rights under the bill, and allow the bishop to select his own trustees. This was the very point which Bishop Timon was at last prepared to yield to the Church of St. Louis. Of course the bishop would, in every instance, select the most facile instruments, who would be invested with a nominal authority, but leaving the control still absolute in himself. To resist his will would require as much fortitude then as now, and how few congregations but would endure almost any privation, rather than suffer as all resisting Catholic congregations have suffered. I take the liberty of reading an extract from a letter addressed to me by an eminent Catholic, and a trustee of the Church of St. Louis, in Buffalo, bearing witness to these persecutions. He says:

In his farewell letter to Bishop Timon, in alluding

Being a government of dissent, and popular in all Ugo Bassi, in whom were rekindled the ancient pa-

Nine head of Horses, Jacks, &c., and three Wag-on Londs of Goods Hurned - Valuable Stock Des-troyed—Incendiares About. Yesterday morning at 2½ o'clock, the extensive stables attached to the Drovers' Inn, in this city,

work an incendiary. A good deal of excitement prevails with regard to the matter, and unwearied efforts will be made to arrest the miscreant.—Cov. Jour. 10th.

the present century. Amongst the person figure in this story is a certain M. Auger, lowed the example of the complacent "Cato, the sententious,"—in this case the Count d'Artois, who af as Charles the Tenth, obtained such homestic the count description of the country of the co

Letter from Bourbon County. POLITICS AND MARKETS.

ounty Court Day-Price of Mules-Negroes-An Attempt at a Bemocratic Necting-Slim Gath-ering-Editor Garfielde and his Assistant-Visit of Distinguished Politicians to Garret Davis The Presidency and Mr. Davis-Major Wi-hams and "Sam"-Mail Agent-Failures.

Paris, February 3

daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the Union arging his claims, and they claim to have almost positive ass.rances that he will receive the Know-Nothing nomination for President.

Maj. Geo. W. Williams is in high spirits, and is said to feel certain of "Sam's" nomination. An arrangement is said to be making between "Sam" and the Temperance party, by which he is to receive the nomination of the former and decline that of the latter—they agreeing not to run a ticket, but to support him from his known principles.

Mr. W. R. H. Scott, of this place, has been appointed mail agent between Louisville and New Orleans.

Orleans.

I hear of the failure of Gen. John G. Chiles, of the Phenix Hotel, Lexington, for a large amount; also of Drake & Webb, wool dealers, in the same place. Yours, SAM'S COUSIN. The Galveston Times of the 28th, gives the fol-owing additional intelligence concerning the brush etween the Rangers and Indians: We learn from a hurried note, written by one of

Mexicans and nine Indians, of which we have been able to gather the following particulars:

Near a place called Live Oak Springs, on the Pecos river, the advanced guard came upon a party of twenty Mexicans, and nine Indians. As the troops approached them, the Indians Hed, followed by some of the Mexicans. The guard fired, killing one Mexican and wounding a number of others of both parties.

against them. The Indians swam the Pecos, and hid in the chapperel and grass. Capt. Travis's company followed in hot pursuit, and surrounded the chapperel as well as their numbers and the nature of the ground permitted. They could discover nothing until they fired the grass, which started two Indians from the covert, both of whom were killed. One of them was shot in attempting to swim the Pecos. Several mules were captured, and a small girl, nine or ten years old, was taken prisoner.

Lavaca County. This county, through a meeting in Halletsvi le has resolved to make war on the liquor traffic, and to go for a prohibitory law. Rev. Mr. Young made a speech on the occasion

A Duel on the Tanis. The Alamo Star has the following:

Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the Cincinnati million ire, publishes in the Commercial, a corrected re-

Messrs. Editors:- You will much oblige many o our readers here and elsewhere by giving publicity

-The South Bend Register says that the fees

---The public house kept by Frederick Love, in

and tear of mind or body, provided the insignifi-

cent sum of one dollar is forwarded by mail to

the aforesaid advertisers. Any one who is ver-

lant enough to be so easily deceived, deserves t

ertised in the Weekly Courier some time since

being the sum total he received for his dollar-

already spent four days in a vain search, although other work required his attention at home. Well, it so happened that Mr. B., a neighbor not far off,

and says to Mr. B. "How much do you want for your oxen?" B. answers, "If you will find a customer for them this week, you may have all over \$110 they may bring. They will readily sell for \$120, which is my price." So John rode ever to Mr. A. and asked him how much he would give to know where he could get just such oxen as he wanted. Mr. A. says: "As my work must be done, if you can refer me to a pair to suit, at a reasonable price. I will give you \$5.2."

to suit, at a reasonable price, I will give you \$5.

John sent him over the hill, and in less than tw

han \$10 a year, and for calling public attention

The above is a general outline of the business: the

Lost and Frozen to Death.

The She byville Banner gives the following as

borhood recently:

ed that this was the lost boy

ount of a melancholy occurence in that neigh-

Independent.

hat purpose has sent a German Catholic pries

mong those people to get a-going, whereupon they have adopted the following resolutions by way o

protest against the proceeding. They do not look

than Roman Catholic, that we are free fro

yoke, and that every one of us can worship his Go according to his best belief and conscience. Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the

PresidentialCandidates.

There are eight K. N.'s-Fillmore, Clayton

Houston, Law, Stockton, Garrett Davis, Brown,

and Rayner, (of N. C.) Cabinet candidates, four-

Pierce, Marcy, Davis (Jefferson Davis), and Cush

ing. Kitchen Cabinet and Ostend candidate

Buchanan. Outside Democratic candidates, six-

Cass, Douglas, Rusk, Wool, Hunter and Wise

Whig candidates, five-Fillmore, Crittenden

five-Benton, Seward, Chase, Hale and Giddings

Free Colored and Women's candidates. four-

Temperance in Lexington.

been fined \$200 for selling Cincinnati recti dead, poison to slaves.

-The Nashville Gazette of Tuesday says:

On Saturday night last, the watchmen at the jail discovered a rope suspended from one of the cells, to which a sock was attached, proved to be an arrangement to convey tools, &c., to Bose Haley one of the prisoners. It appears that Mrs. Hale, had arranged every thing with her son, and in or determinent out the intention.

er to carry out her intentions had offered some

ortis, saws, and other tools, in the seek which

been suspended. The man, instead of carrying our instructions, gave the articles to the jailor, who pool examination thought the whole matter rather manifests.

-Bhe funds of the Building and Loan Asse

—A correspondent of the Clarksville Chroniclasses an eloquent eulogy upon Hon. M. P. Gentry and recommends him as a candidate for Governo f Tennessee, "with or without" a Whig State Contention, "as best suits the people."

Southern News.

—The theatre at Vicksburg was opened Feb 2d. J. P. Addams is playing his Yankee charac

CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND .- The Cleveland He

he Second Baptist church, Memphis.

ividual a liberal sum of money, to dep

cinette Brown.

through one or more papers nearest vou.) to vo

WEEKLY COUIRER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, The Best and Cheapest Paper IN THE WEST

! The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of who two editions are printed every week to suit the me tains all the news of the day, both foreign and full reports of Legislative and Congressi nce, &c., and is beyond'all question the bes and cheapest paper, not only in Kontucky, but in the

HOE'S FAST DOUBLE-CYLINDER STEAM PRESSES.

And the greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and m reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts the world. No pains or expense is spared for his purpos The WEEKLY COURIER is mailed to sut

WONDERFULLY CHEAP RATES Fire copies of Weekly Courier, I year, for ...
Eleven copies, "
Twenty-two copies

TO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE. And the paper always discontinued at the expiration Our friends will oblige us by aiding us in exten

CF The DAILY COURIER is mailed to sub at \$5 00 a year, and the TRI-WEEKLY COURIER at \$4 00 a year, in advance.

> W. N. HALDEMAN. Courier Steam Printing House, 51 and 53, Third street, near Majn

Our Two Editions.

In order to suit all the mails, two editions of the WEEK LY COURIER are printed—one on Wednesday and the other on Saturdey. Subscribers can order the one that will best suit them.

Notice!

All naners are invariably discontinued at the expiration ime paid for. The veay low price of the paper of

Persons ordering their papers changed, are requested a mame the Post Office where it is received as well as theme to which it is to be sent. We never send back numbers of the WHERLY Co.

Subscribers can remit us postage stamps when convenient. By sending them, they will have no difficulty in making change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

AN EXCITING NEW BOOK!

SAM: OR THE

HISTORY OF MYSTERY

We have only time to announce this week the we have succeeded, at a heavy outlay of money, in purchasing the manuscript of a new work under the above title, the publication of which will be commencel in the COURIER in a few weeks. The story will run through some eight or ten numbers, and will be of intense and exciting interest. It is written by a gentleman of distinguished literary position, who has published a number of books of great popularity and acknowledged worth. He has already made his mark, but the new book will add to his already high reputation.

The book will contain a full history of Sam, the Jesuits, &c., &c., from the earliest period to the present time. It will be of exciting interest, and, as it will refer particularly to the new political movement which is now attracting so large a share of the pub-

In a week or two we will lay before our reader the headings of the several chapters, in order that they may be able to form a correct idea of the charthose who wish to have the story from the beginning, and thus avoid disappointment, should send in

Important Discoveries Patented-Revolution

Within the past eighteen months there he been frequent allusions in the Courier to the portant scientific discoveries connected with she art of tanning leather, made by our esteemed and intelligent fellow-citizen, L. Woodbury We are highly gratified in being enabled to announce that after an extraordinary and patient examination by the proper officers, letters petent have been issued to the discoverer for two improvements in the tanning and currying of leather. These will be likely to work an entire revolution in the trade, and if Mr. Fiske meets with his just deserts his discoveries can but realize for him a fortune.

We have seen the beautiful documents issu from the Patent Office. The first one No. 12,-368, is granted for improvement in compositions for bleaching and stuffing leather. It will be remembered that Mr. Fiske exhibited samples of eather produced by his processes, at the first exhibition of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute, for which, with other descriptions of patent tanned leather he received a first class diploma.

We know from gentlemen who have thorough tested the wearing qualities of the leather produ eed by Mr. Fiske's theory that it is superior for shedding water, pliability, wear and fineness, and we have examined numerous testimonials from practical tanners and curriers setting forth an almost incredible saving of labor, besides showing a great increase obtained in weight and fairness whereby the market value is enhanced, and the

time required for producing is greatly reduced. The second, No. 12,369, is granted for "Im provement in working liming vats for tannerics. This improvement involves a new principle applied in "depillation," which greatly facilitates the ac tion of the unhairing menstrum and adds to the quality and weight of the hide or skin, while the

expense in producing is reduced. Mr. F. now has two applications before the de partment at Washington awaiting examination All his processes will be published in a work clearly treating what he has by a long course study and demonstrations worked out. This volume will be of invaluable service to those engage producing this important article of domesti

facture, which is already proved by actual results attained in a large and regular business. We need not say that we wish our friend the utmost success in the further prosecution of his invaluable discoveries. The energy with which he prosecuted the scientific researches that led to the important results now attained, assure us o his triumph

Messrs. Roscorans & Johnston, Cincinnati an Washington City, are Mr. Fiske's attorneys.

The telegraph advised us on Saturday morn that Hon. J. C. Breckinridge declined the mission to Spain, and it is now supposed that he will b ndidate for re-election to Congress in August next. At the same time S. F. J. Trabue, Esq. was announced through the columns of the Courier as the Native American candidate for Congress in the same district. In him Mr Breckinridge will find a foeman in every wa worthy of his steel. The Whigs, by bad man agement, made Mr. Breckinridge the big man he and if they wish to bring him to his level again, all they will have to do will be to unite heartily in support of the gallant Trabue. We confidently believe that if Mr. Trabue had been his opponent. instead of those venerable young fogies, Gen Combs and Gov. Letcher, in both instances Mr. Breckinridge would have been overwhelmingly defeated. In an active canvass Mr. Trabue will be more than a match for the honorable Congress man; and, unless the Whigs pursue a suicidal olicy, he will have no difficulty in defeating the rto successful young champion. Mr. Trabue hasever been an open, avowed, unflinching, zeal ous Native American, and has always commanded and always will command, a larger Democratic vote than any other man not belonging to that

Our cold water friends at the very outset of neir canvass have become involved in trouble. They have run full tilt against their most valuable illy-woman; and perhaps, though we hope not, nortally offended the female sex by denying in ome cases the right of the dear ladies to use heir tongue in propogating their temperance rinciples.

The editor of the Mount Sterling Whig himself leading Son, in a recent number of his paper severely criticised the lecture of a Miss Donovan, and was so ungallant as to say that her tongue was an unruly member. Whe:eupon Miss D., fired with indignation, seorches the editor, and he flies to his Division for safety. The Division (Montgomery No. 25), comes to the rescue of the flagellated editor, endorses his strictures, and, as it, the motion was lost. The following are the will be seen by the following resolution, gives the cold shoulder to lectures from abroad. The reso-

lution says:

"That this Division decidedly approves of the action of the Grand Division in thus enjoining watchfulness and vigilance upon the order throughout the State, in countenancing self appointed lecturers from abroad without any known character—that we conceive it best for the interest of temperance to zely upon our own talent and ability to present the cause of temperance before the minds of the people of Kentucky—that the money now collected throughout the state by such volunteer lecturers from abroad, could be more advantageously employed by our people, for the advancement of the cause.

That is right. Let us have in Kentucky no neddlers from abroad. The temperance cause will grow in the affections of the people-when they see that the movement is one originating at home and urged by native leaders. Our Kentucky folks do not desire the advice of strangers with eference either to their grog or their slaves. They are the more tenacious of both as strangers attempt to interfere in those peculiar institutions.

Case of Habens Corpus. Wm. Q. Johnson, against whom a judgment was rendered a few days since in the County Court in an action of bastardy for \$1 800 we brought before Judge Bullock en Saturday last, by a writ of Habeas Corpus. The statute requires that when a judgment is found in an ction of this kind against en individual, he shall nmedia.ely give bond with good security for the payment of the judgment, or be committed to ail until he gives the bond or takes the oath of an insolvent debtor. Mr. Johnson, not being ready to give the required bond, was committed to jail. A few days after the rendition of th udgment, a motion was made for a new trial, and before the disposal of that motion, Mr. Johnson was brought before Judge Bullock. His counsel ontended that the motion for a new trial sus pended the judgment, and Mr. Johnson still stood pon his old recognizance. Judge Bullock thought the motion for a new trial did not suspend the judgment, but as the case belonged to the County Court, and that Court had jurisdiction of the case in all its hearings, refused to take any steps in the matter. Johnson was accordingly returned to jail to await

the farther action of the County Court. The Eighth Congressional District We are authorized to announce S. F. J. TRA-BUE, Esq., of Franklin, as the Native American candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, at

the election in August next. Mr. TRABUE is well known to the voters of that district, and to the people of Kentucky, as a man of great ability, untiring energy, and indomitable spirit. Contending against powerful party organizations, he some years ago made two most gallant races for Congress, and although in both instances he was defeated by a few hundred votes, yet he surprised both friends and enemies by the large support he commanded, fighting as he did, alone, and without any organized party to aid him. Now that the cause which he so early and bravely battled for is attracting so large a share of the public attention, and is becoming so universally popular, we feel confident that the people of the Eighth District will esteem it as lic attention, it will be eagerly sought after and gen a privilege to send him to Congress by an overwhelming majority. He is ricaly entitled to the compliment, and certainly the voters of that district could not elect a better man, or one who would serve them with more zeal and efficiency If the wishes of the masses were consulted h would doubtless have the track without opposition; but if other contestants enter the lists, he will, if necessary, make a vigorous canvass, and such being the case, we do not hesitate to predict for him a brilliant victory.

MORGAN FOUND .- The Masonic Mirror pub lishes a rather curious story to the effect that Morgan, who, it was alleged, was murdered by the Free Masons, for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna, in Turkey-that he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged teaching the English language. The authority given for this report is one Josoph A. Bloom. According to the Mirror, this man Bloom me Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whom the lat ter gave a detailed account of his adventures It is stated that Morgan left the country in the ship Harvine, which sailed from Boston to Smyrna, and belonged to the firm of Landon & Co.

The captain's name was Welch. PASSAGE OF THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.-The bounty bill passed the Senate Monday last by vote of 30 to 15. The original bill was over burdened with amendments, but as nearly as we can estimate, gives to all who served fourteer days in any war since 1790, 160 acres, deducting the number of acres already received by then inder former acts, to widows and minors of deceased soldiers. Mr. Bell's amendment takes in wars prior to 1790. Mr. Weller's amendment

ncreases the pay of invalid pensioners. Valuable Statistical Tables The reader will find in the proper depart

of this issue of the Courier two very valuable statistical tables. One presents a view of the condition of every bank of Kentucky at the date of the January settlement. It was prepared for us by that accomplished clerk, Mr. Thos. D. Tilford, of the Northern Bank of Kentucky. The table giving the hog statistics around the

falls is from the Merchant's Exchange. This, we assure that institution, is the way to fulfill the objects of its organization. A CASE FOR FARRIERS .- A gentleman of Clari ounty, S. Chorn, Sr., lost, within the last fifteen

days, nine of his best horses and a fine jack, with an extraordinary disease, unknown among farriers, but supposed to be inflammation of the lungs. The first discovery of the disease has the appear ance and effect of what is known as the "blind staggers," upon the animal, proving fatal almost mmediately in every attack.

In Indianapolis, on Friday, they had fir imes after the passage of the prohibitory liquor law. The House adjourned soon after the passage of the bill, and it was lucky they did, for a huge piece of heavy cornice, rurning around the vaulted ceiling of the hall, apparently loosened by the jar of the cannon shots, fell with a tremendous noise, right where it would have smashed a half-dozen honorable heads, if they had been in

their usuol places. KNOW-NOTHING TROUBLES .- We learn that : meeting of one of the Know-Nothing Councils of Henry county, held at New Castle, on Friday vening last, delegates favorable to the nomina tion of the temperance ticket were appointed to attend the session of the State Council, in this city, on Saturday next; whereupon upwards of twenty members who were opposed to such action, at once withdrew from the Council.

Gen. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, wishes obtain a full list of all the soldiers of the war o 1812, and of the Indian wars, who are now living in this State. The veterans (or their friends) wil oblige him and subserve their own interests by

forwarding their names and residence to him. DECLINED.-MAJOR BRECKINRIDGE.-It will b seen by our telegraphic despatches that Major Breckinridge, of Lexington, declines the mission to Spain. The gallant Major may therefore be nsidered a candidate for re-election in the Ashland district. Other candidates may look out and

tremble if they are not Cayennes. ATTHE TOP OF THE MARKET -The State stock of Kentucky maintain in the New York market the highest figure. On Tuesday of last week there were sales of 1.000 Kentucky 6's at 103 4.500 Louisiana 6's at 86; 4,000 Virginia 6's at 95 3-4; 5,000 Tennessee 6's at 94; 4,000 Indiana

5's at 82 1-2. LAND SLIDES .- The heavy rains along the

Know-Nothings in the House of Representa-On Monday last, Mr. Witte introduced into the United States House of Representatives a preamble and resolutions denunciatory to the American Reform movement, as being contrary to the advice of Washington, dangerous to the institutions of Republicanism, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and moved a suspension of the rules to have them considered. Objection being made, Wentworth, of Illinois moved a call of the House, which was refused Mr. Witt moved the yeas and nays upon his motion to suspend the rules, and said he intended the vote should be regarded as a test. After a long discussion, the question was taken upon suspending the rules, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 104; nays 88. Two-thirds not voting for

YEAS-J. C. Allen and Willis Allen of Iil., Appleto Ashe, Bailey of Ga., Barksdele, Barry, Belcher, Bento Bliss Record Brock Proclamide Prider Bento

names of members who voted:

Nright of Miss., Wright of Pennsylvania.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken. Bayly of Virginia, Ball, Banks, Sounett, Bensoa, Hugs, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chase, Clingson, Cobb, Compan, Cobb, Compan, Cobb, Compan, Cobb, Compan, Cobb, Carendon, Ca If the above is to be regarded as a test vote, i

would puzzle anybody to make out from it that

the American Reform movement is of a sectional

character. Men from all sections, and of all

parties and creeds, voted both for and against the NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD .- Mr. ooks, the President of this Company, who is ow in New York, is issuing one million dollars of seven per cent bonds, and has sold an amount sufficient to secure the re-laying of that portion of the road which is now laid with flat rail, (some twenty miles.) Subscriptions will be opened along

take a part of these bonds. Twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed n New Albany last Saturday. The subscribers pay one-half cash in monthly instalments, and the other half in stock of the company. If Mr. Brooks succeeds in effecting a sale of these bonds he will at once procure additional rolling machinery, and stock the road in the best possible

the line of the road, and stockholders invited to

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE AND SLANDER The Jefferson Circuit Court was engaged yesterday in the trial of a combined suit for breach of comise to marry, and slander. The plaintiff, Miss Sarah Goodman, alleged that she was engaged to be married to Julius Edil, and, pending the engagement, he spoke slanderous words of her, and then said that on account of the truthfulness of the words uttered he would not marry her. Miss Goodman farther alleged that by reason of the slanderous and abusive language used, and the refusal on the part of Edil to marry her. she had been injured in the sum of \$3,000, for which she asked judgment. Edil made no answer. A jury was sworn to assess the damage. The speaking of the words by defendant was proven, also it was known that plaintiff was a woman of good character. The jury found for plaintiff in \$3,000.

It is doubtful, however, whether the judgmen will ever be enforced, as Edil sloped for foreign parts some weeks ago. Alas for the inconstance of man and the vanity of female love!

A TEST VOTE IN CONGRESS.—On the motion to suspend the rules of the House of Representatives, so as to allow the introduction of Mr. Witte's resolutions, bitterly hostile to Know N. hingism, the votes given were regarded as tests of sentiments of the members. Of the Kentucky delegation, Messrs. James S. Chrisman, J. C. Breckinridge, Clem S. Hill, Jno. M. Elliot, and R. H. Stanton, voted against Sam and the American principle. For the embodiment of Know-Nothingism, Messrs. Ben. E. Grey and L. M. Cox voted. Those happening to be abesent on the test occasion were Wm. Preston, Francis M. Bristow and Linn Boyd

The Louisville Courier announces by authority, S. F. J. Trabue as a candidate for Congress in this (the 8th) District. Is the campaign to be conducted at Louisville!—Frankfort Commonwealth. We are rather disposed to think the Common realth will, in due time, find that the campaign will be conducted by Mr. Trabue in the proper quarter. However, if it was to be "conducted" n Louisville, we "have no hesitation in saying" that we would not make such a botch of it as the Commonwealth and its friends did of the two lass campaigns" in that district. Gammon!-The story about Morgan, the mis-

sing Mason, which found its way into the Courier resterday, went the rounds of the press some ifteen or sixteen years ago, and is now again started by some enterprising individual, of course.

CRIMINAL TERM .- The regular term of the efferson Criminal Court will commence on Monday next and continue two weeks.

In the Illinois penitentiary there are twen y-two convicts who are natives of this State. Effects of the Democratic Tariff-Prestration of

Home Industry.

The woolen business throughout the United states is greatly depressed. The following is a gloomy list, showing those mills which have failed, and those stopped working for a short Pontoosuc Manufacturing Company, of Pittsfield,

anning part time.
S. Slater & Son, Webster, running part time.
Two mills at Ware, Massachusetts, running part

me. R. S. Dewey, Clappville, Massachusets, runnin part time. Several mills at Andover, Massachus-tts, running part time. Geo. Hodges, jr., Oxford, Massachusetts, running

Geo. Hodges, jr., Oxford, Massachusetts, running parttime.

The Bridgeport mills, failed or stopped.

Most of the mills that Hill, Carpenter & Co. stocked, amounting to about forty, are supposed to have stopped, or running out their stock.

The Bay State mills, at Lawrence, and Middlesex mills at Lowell, running part time. The Bay State mills, at Lawrence, and Middlesex mills at Lowell, running part time.

Several large woolen mills have been burned down within two years, and have not been rebuilt.

The Virginia Woolen Company.

Three mills at Rockville, Connecticut.

The Lake mills.

J. L. Seagraves & Co.'s mill, in all about fifty sets cards, also failed.

The Union Company, at Norwich, stopped.

There are several small concerns which are stopped entirely, and some in part, all of which, in the aggregate, would make a large show.

THE HENP MARKET:-The Saint Louis Repub can, of Feb. 9th, says: Respecting hemp, we have nothing of intere

Respecting hemp, we have nothing of interest to state. The stock in warehouse has not been reduced a bale for the last ten or twelve days. It amounts to only about 4,500 bales, and under ordinary circumstances would soon be exhausted; but with such shipping facilities as we have had, and the business of our city manufactures suspended, nothing could be done. In the interior of Kentucky, we understand, farmers are holding at \$112, loose, and manufacturers are actually paying these figures. If this be the case the demand from the Ohio, together with that from New Orleans, must relieve this market of its surplus as soon as navigation permits. The yield in this State and Kentucky is reported the same as the previous season—quality, in both States, excellent, From the Upper Missouri we hear of no sales. Farmers are sending to wareboth States, excellent, From the Upper Missouri we hear of no sales. Farmers are sending to warehouse liberally, and shipments will doubtless be made as soon as usual to this point. Rope continues very dull. The money stringency, which has affected the hemp trade, more, perhaps, than any other, still interposes the most serious and vexatiou difficulties.

NOVEL MARRIAGES .- The Highland News, the 8th inst., relates that a lad of 19 and a lass of 15, eloped from Highland county last week, and made their way by railroad to where they were married, and returned next day.

In the Lawrenceburg Express, of the 7th inst. we find the following singular notice: MARRIED-On Thursday, Jan. 30, by Rev. M collard, Rev. Jas. H. Brooking to Miss Salli TRAIG, all of Boone county, Ky. The above couple were really married in the Ohi ver, opposite Rising Sun. on a aks of floating

rely, that was taking a cold start in matri-ACCIDENT TO A KENTUCKIAN.-The Lafayett Ind.) Journal, of Thursday, says:

An elderly gentleman named Hales, from Frank-ort, Ky., slipped and fell, on Mississippi street yes-erday, spraining his ankle and partially dislocating of that city:
Total exports and imports for 1854 by Lake, \$93
438,428, to which add (as estimated,) by railroad took the train for the North 438,428, to which add (as estimated,) by railroad, \$23,000,000. Grand total \$116,438,420. Increase in favor of 1854, \$14,468,856.

GEN. WM. O. BUTLER .- The Shelby News con tains the following paragraph:

We have more than once eautioned the public The Infidel Procession-A Voice from the Country. against advertisements proffering to tell persons MAYSLICK, Ky., Feb. 6, 1855. ow they can make a fortune without much wear

Messrs. Editor: A late number of your ex-ellent paper was put into my hand by a friend, and y attention directed to an account of a parade in our streets by several hundreds of men, in honor of omas Paine, the great hater and defamer of the Bible. Three foreign flags were unfurled, and car-ried through the streets of Louisville, insulting our lose his money; but we comply with the request ed through the streets of Louisville, insulting our tizens, and treating our own flag with contempt, parade it in such company.

All this may be very well, because it proves the bristianity of our people to tolerate such brazen appudence in our streets and in our faces. That we llow and our Constitution II. of a "victim," to publish the following circular which he received from a Chicago firm, who ad-

mpndence in our streets and in our faces. That we dilow, and our Constitution allows the freest exersise of thought, is, one would think, enough, without being mocked and insulted by the negative gendemen of unbelief. If these worshippers of Pane lid not mean to mock and shock the feelings of the community in these paredes, they would only be imple and ridiculous, and we might laugh at their enseless nonsense and let them pass. But they mow that ninety-nine hundredths of the peot-le of conisville are lovers of the Bible, and they are gratified to honor him who sought to dispuse and THE NEW BUSINESS IS THIS:-You establish THE NEW BUSINESS IS THIS:—You establish a General Commission Office. To make it plain requires some explanation. We will suppose you reside in a part of the country where there are large farming districts, villages, and perhaps a city or so. About you are thousands of farmers, hundreds of mechanics, artists, &c. These all have wants—they either want to sell or want to buy, or both. Example: Mr. A. wants to sell a pair of oxen, 6 cows. Some corn, wheat &c. Mr. B. who lives through Example: Mr. A. wants to sell a pair of oxen, of cows, some corn, wheat, &c. Mr. B. who lives three miles distant, wants to buy a pair of oxen, cows, &c. C. has 200 cords of wood, and a heavy wagon for sale. D., who is a lumberman, would like to find about 200 cords of wood, and wants immediately a heavy wagon. Farmer E. wishes to engage two good hands for the season. James and John are out of employment—they want work but can't find any. Charles is a smart lad, Mary is a strong, tidy young woman, Henrya gardener, and they all want places. There are many families who want just such help, but it so happens that these persons don's know of each other's wants. Now it is to supply these and similar wants, that you establish your business—a trading correspondence to meet individual and public want, in the line referred to.

It might be said that these people supply their own wants. This they could do, provided they at all times knew how, or where to have them met. Here is the point of your business—to aid in supplying their want. Example: Last spring farmer A. wanted a pair of oxen. It was late in the spring, and his corn ground must be broken. He had but one horse, and oxen he must have at any rate, if he could but find any for sale. Here was the difficulty, for he had already spent four days in a vain search, although other work required bis attention at home. Well. Louisville are lovers of the Bible, and they are gratified to honor him who sought to diagrace and to ribald all that our people revere. This must be the case with them, for they have no positive faith either for or against christianity and the Bible. They do not believe that the Bible is not true, because there is no testimony to that end, but to our affirmati n, upon evidence, that it is true, they say nay, and thus negation, nothing, is their boasted piatform. atform.

Any man who supposes that our liberties are the

Any man who supposes that our liberties are the purchase of infidelity, and not of christianity, is too low for notice, and should have a free ticket to walk in the next parade! As long as unbelievers honest ly dissent from their neighbors, and consistently stand aloof from religion because they are not convinced of its divinity, I always feel tenderly for them, and would be the last one to molest them in any way. But when they feel called upon, not from any conscientious motive connected with the fear of God, nor from any desire to worship their Creator, but only to mortify christians, by culegizing a man who lived an improval life and it senerts to ve question for our citizens to answer-how shall treat these men? Their scepticism is in fact nothing but a doubt hich can take no form, for it admits of none

which can take no form, for it admits of none. It is the emptiest nut that ever was cracked, and in dicates the presence of an empty mind in those who can be cheated by it. Now why should this nonentity raise itself into something and assume a positive form? There is no reason for it in their conscience, for according to them there is nothing above conscience that makes it necessary. It must then be prompted by a vain conceit of their own independence of mind, of their vast attainments in knowledge, and the fearlessness with which they can eence of mind, of their vast attainments in knowl edge, and the fearlessness with which they can shock the feelings of their neighbors, out of whom many of them make their living! I could recommend reprisals if I was sure that our religion would allow of retaliation. We will suppose that these paraders are storekeepers, drygoodsmen, gr. rs, and hardwarenen—their professions are positive, exhibiting their goods for more and varieties. xhibiting their goods for money and wait xhibiting their goods for money and value the hristian purchasers! Christians, now practice the egative on them, and don't buy! What will they to, for they cannot sustain each other? This can regative on them, and don't buy! What will they lo, for they cannot sustain each other? This can all be done by merely staying away. But suppose, like them, christians should be smitten with the big dea of making a parade of their ne attive pesition, as to buying from infidels, and should make a grand obover. show of buying at other places, and stun their ears with music as they peraded their purchases by their doors! I do not inculcate this doctrine, but I just

John sent him over the hill, and in less than two hours Mr. A. was in his feld ploughing. Thus it is, they all have wants—and often very urgent ones—and their own interest would prompt them to pay for a means to supply them. Your business is a system of means and convenience for all such wants, for which they pay you whatever you see fit to charge. The manner of it may be as follows: You select a room for an office. Provide yourself with two blank books, suitably ruled. One of your books are marked, Wanted to Sell, the other, Wanted to Buy. Mr. A. comes to your office. He wants to sell 6 bushels of sted wheat, 1 horse, 8 cows and a wagon. You note them in your first book, thus: "Mr. A. residing—has for sale seed wheat, (he has left a specimen,) I bay horse, 0 years old, sound and kind, 8 choice cows. I light apring wagon. Mr. B. comes TERRIBLE EXCIPEMENT IN A CHERGA.—A very large congregation assembled at St. Mary's Church, (Catholic) Oswego, on Sunday evening, to bear a discourse from the Rev. Mr. Guerdet, on various topics relating to the Catholic doctrines—the Immaculate Conception, regard due the Virgin Mary, &c. The church was densely crowded, and there could not have been less than 2,500 people present. When the discourse was nearly finished, an alarm of fire was sounded, and several persons went out. This caused some confusion, and services were suspended temporarily, until order could be restored. The congregation had mostly risen to their feet, and the number going out increased. The alales had become filled, and an immense crowd bad reached the doorway. At this moment a terrible cry was raised hoice cows. I light spring wagon. Mr. B. comes ad wants to sell or buy, (as the cas: may be) and ou note accordingly. Now for every entrance on our books you charge, say 50 cents, and should you your nooks you charge, say 50 cents, and should you be disposed to effect sales, you can also charge, say 5 per cent. Thus:—A. has a pair of horses, and a lot of seed rye, worth two hundred dollars, you effect a sale, and your per centage, with the fees, would amount to \$10 50. All the outlay you need incur is the rent, (if you hire,) which need not be more than \$10, a year and for calling public set at oorway. At this moment a terrible cry was raised the door that the church was on fire. A patie t the door that the church was on fire. A pacie istantly seized the whole audience; the crowd at he door rushed with terriffic fright back towards he altar, trampling and crushing are

aquire, how would they like it?

the door rushed with terrific fright back towards the altar, trampling and crushing each other in the nost frantic manner.

Women screamed and fainted, children screeched with terror, men rushed to the windows and dashed through them, carrying sash and all; women and nen were seen rushing across the tops of pews to the rear of the building across the tops of pews to borhood recently:

On last Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, F. H.

Tinkle, a boy 11 years of age, a step-son of Christopher Bone, who resides two miles southeast of London, on Buck creek, in this county, started out with three dogs, rabbit hunting. He'did not return assoon as his parents expected, they went in search of him. They followed his track to Boggstown, when it became so dark as to prevent farther pursuit. Next morning his track was followed into the woods, near Wray's Meeting House, where it was lost by the drifting of snow.

Mrs. Nail. of the neighborhood, says she heard a boy hollow, and then cry, in the woods near her presidence about 8 o'clock Sunday night. It is supposed that this was the lost boy.

MINNESOTA.—Governor Gorman has got into men were seen rushing across the tops of pews to the rear of the building—presenting a scene of con-lusion, fright, and terror, that is totally indescriba-ble. The dense mass in the aisles were forced back towards the aitar with irresistable power in hopes of getting egress through the vestry, and a large number succeeded in getting out that way; some went to work battering down a doorway on the south side of the west roll of the back whether

MINNESOTA.—Governor Gorman has got into ingular difficulties in Minnesota. Although he is Democrat, and the majority of the Legislature is Democratic, yet the latter is bitterly opposed to him. When the annual assister commenced the Four days this week were spent by more than 10 men in searching the country for the lost boy, n yesterday evening he was found in a field near esenbeck's, frozen to death, and almost entirely deenbeck's, frozen to death, and almost entirely de yed, as is supposed, by the hogs that were in th What a horrible scene this must have been he annual session commenced the A roor little boy wanderidg off from his parents it good health, and after four days anxious suspense ory as the first business after the organization I the Legislature was understood to be in favo o find him a mangled corpse.
It is said that one of the dogs was with him whe or a paper opposed to him. However, he subsequently reconsidered his position and sent in his nessage, whereupon the Legislature refused to revieve it, as they are expecting a new Governor to upercede Gorman. The message has been printed in all the papers, though it has not been officially received by the Legislature. The Roman Catholic Bishop, of Hartford, wishes to form a German parish at New Haven, and for

Miscellaneous Itoms. —The lottery and policy dealers, who, contrary to law, ply their nefarious trade in Philadelphia, have had the tables turned upon them by means of a bogus telegraphic dispatch. On Tuesday a list of numbers was received by the fratemity, and much money changed hands in payment of prizes and "hits" upon policies. The bona fide numbers, which had been delayed by an interruption of the wires: were subsequently received and ery propitions for the Right Reverend gentleman's Resolved, That we, Roman Catholics, earnessly rotest against such proceedings, and declare to the t. Rev. Bishop, that we do not want a German forman Catholic priest here in New Haven.

Resolved, That we have suffered already in our old fatherland too much from priesteraft and kinggraft, and that we here, in our new home, than our Levd and God, in at least thirty churches other carries. numbers, which had been delayed by an interrup-ion of the wires; were subsequently received, and unly two of the numbers previously sent were ound upon the list. A paragraph in the New York Tribune alludes to the transaction, showing that some of the fraternity were bit in that city.

The Terre Haute Journal says: The cashie of the Southern Bank of this city says, that some ime last April an Irishman going out West stopped a their bank and bought one hundred dollars in the control lark with By mistake he was gold, to enter land with. By mistake he was paid \$200 instead of \$100, and the mistake was no paid \$200 instead of \$100, and the mistake was not discovered until he had left the place. Last week the Irishman returned here from his travels, asked them if they had discovered that they had overpaid him \$100, and immediately proceeded to take it from his pants, where he had it safely sown up. Some gas is not to be made light of. At a Baptist church in Rechester, on Sunday evening, a hymn was read commencing—

"Tis midnight; and on Olive's brow That star is dimmed that lately shon nd just as the choir had sung, "Tis midnight," the gas suddenly went out, leaving choir and congregation in midnight darkness.

Bell, Everett and Rives. Anti-Slavery candidates, gation in mining the darkness.

—A: party of sea captains recently went to the theater at New Orleans, taking with them their telescopes. A sensation was created by their use, and an attempt made to force the captains to put away the obnoxious lorgnettes. They, however, stoutly insisted on their right to use the single barrelled opera-glasses, and in the end were allowed to do so. Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass, Garrison and An-

The Mayor and Council of Lexington have de-A Columbus (Ga.) paper received the follow ermined to grant no more licenses to coffee —A Columbus (Ga.) paper received the following communication from an individual residing in the upper part of the State: "A trincakly mail is running to our Post Offis; and hearing of a mighty fuss in France or Crimear, I want you to se d me some papers with the last accounts, or give me the particulars by letter. Your paper costs too ses. The sum fixed for tavern license is four hundred dollars, and the keepers thereof are re puired to close their bars on the Sabbath, and afer 11 o'clock at night. We hope goed things of much, or I would subscribe.

Lexington from this attempt at reform. -The editor of the Quitman (Miss.) Intelligeneer is informed that a marriage extraordinary occurred on Monday just across the Mississippi line, on board the railroad cars while at full speed. The parties were Mr. Milton Bell and Miss Eliza Castillo, both of Wayne county, Miss., and the noose was sci-ntiffically adju-ted by M. J. Moody, Esq., who have ned to be present —The Clarksville Chronicle says: On Monday ast, several young men left New Providence, on a unting excursion; on their way to the woods, a hot gun in the hands of one of the company was accidentally discharged, the entire load entering the thigh of a Mr. William Sally. The shot did not penetrate entirely through the thigh, but he expired in three hours afterwards.

-Brigham Young is building two large and atiful houses ad oning that which he occupies -A man named Sullivan, in Clarksville by in Salt Lake City, to accommodate his increasing lamily. He now rejoices in between fifty and sixty wives and from forty-five to fifty children. Elder Kimball, one of the Mornon Apostles, has between sixty and seventy concept. ---'Change hour in Nashville is from 3 to sixty and seventy consorts. -M. Cazey has been fined in Nashville for gar-

Clergymen were formerly prohibited by the enstitution of New York from holding any civil files in that State, but in the year 1847 this proision was abolished. The first clergyman over lected to a civil office in that Commonwealth is the ne just chosen by the Know-Nothings to the Sentral Conf. Clark district the conf. Clark district the conf. Clark of the conf. ing spirituous liquors to a woman on Sunday.

—In Nashville the stock on hand on the first day of February, amounted to 1066 hhds segar: 1427 sacks coffee; 849 bbls molass:s; 3101 bbls whisky; 1708 bbls salt; 4376 sacks do; 745 bbls ate, from Gov. Clark's district, the Rev. Mr. Good. our; 10,000 lbs do in sacks; 2308 kegs nails; 1549 oxes tobacco; 1125 boxes soap; 563 boxes star andles; 20 pieces bagging; 55 coils rope.

-The spirit of William Pitt, Earl of Chathan elivered a lecture to some spiritualists in Syracus I. Y., a few days ago, which was so eloquent the meeting, by resolution, thanked the ghost! ubt the ghost was very much gratified with this

......During the month of January, the Fire Department of Boston was called out only eight times our alarms being i. East Boston only. In nine other instances, fires were discovered and extinguished by he police and others without creating a general

A petition is being numerous, and to supercede the present system of determining the uantity of the present system of determining the uantity of the present system. potatoes, &c., by measurement, and to have weight A strong effort is making in New Jersey to A strong effort is making in New Jersey to have lager beer stricken from the list of prohibited liquors. A petition to the Legislature states the beer is cleanly and nutritious, containing only from 3 to 4½ per cent. of spirits; and it is believed the use of it as a beaverage promotes temperance.

-Soirees, or "hcps," as they are familiarly hotels, and have become one of the fashionable stitutions of the Federal city. The National Ho gave one last week, which the Intelligencer sper —The Vicksburg Whig of February 1st says:
On Monday morning about sunrise the thermometer
stood at 20° above zero. On Tuesday morning
about 19°, and on yesterday morning about 20°.
The ponds, lakes and streams are all frozen over.
Skates are comirg in demand, and icicles are seen
wherever there is a dripping of water; but the sun
shines out pleasantly and all nature wears a bright
and cheering aspect. -An election was held in Palmyra, N. Y. ant. The whole number of votes polled was 31

The American ticket was 219. The temperance 50 The Fusionists had 48. -The Mormon Temple, begun at Salt Lake City, will be much larger than the temple built by the Mormons at Nauvoo. It will require ten year to complete it, and will cost several millions o --- Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, in a letter to the New

The Washington Union elaborately defends the Central American Expedition, and intimates pretty clearly that it has nothing to fear from gov

York Mirror, confesses the authorship of "Newsboy," one of the most popular books of

Our Washington Correspondence. [Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON Feb 6 1855 Monday being the only day on which it is in orler to move to suspend the rules in the House, o as to bring forward or introduce business not rictly in order, is usually a busy day in the House, and it was especially so yesterday. Among other natters worthy of note, were the resolutions which Mr. Witle, of Pa., endeavored to present to the House. The preamble with which they were pre-faced, declared in substance, that a secret oath-bound olitical association, having in view an interference with the sanctity of the ballot, and the direction of he course of national and municipal law, is incon sistent with, and dangerous to, republican institu ions, and directly hostile to the genius of this govrnment; that any attempt to proscribe any portion of our citizens an account of their religious opin ons, is in direct violation of the spirit of the Contution; and that, while a careful and strict adninistration of the naturalization laws is a solen luty, every interference with guarantied rights of aturalized citizens is inconsistent with the plighte hith of the nation.

The reading of the preamble and resolutions cre

The reading of the preamble and resolutions crea-ed some stir and amusement. Mr. W. moved to uspend the rules of the House to enable him to offer them, and demanded the yeas and nays, which vere ordered, and stood yeas 103; nays 78. Many nembers supposed to know something about the N. Vis votal in the diffurntive being at well. N's., voted in the affirmative, being not unwilling subject should come up and undergo debate. said, but upon what foundation I know not, there are 80 K. N's. in the House, and a like prope on in the Senate.

The House spent a considerable portion of the day upon a privilege question, called up by M. Letcher, namely: the report of the Select Commit ace on the Coit patent and other cases heretofor submitted. It refers to the refusal of Wm. B. Chas

o answer certain questions propounded to him be the Committee, and calls for the action of the ouse to compel his attendance to answer int eported two resolutions; the one directing the Speaker to revoke the privilege given to William B chase to occupy a reporter's desk, (he being intersted in claims pending before the House) in violation of the rules; and the other directing the Speak

from on the rules, and the other directing the Speak-er to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-aims, to ake into custody, the body of the said Chase, to be kept until otherwise ordered and directed by the douse.

These occasioned debate which occupied the great
r part of the day till a late hour. The first resoluion was finally adopted, and the second laid on the able; when a motion to reconsider the first again pened and prolonged the debute, amid which, with pened and prolonged the debate, amid which, with out taking the question, the House adjourned. In the course of the debate it was questioned whether the House had the power to arrest and im prison any one for any offence whatever. This is a new scruple. If the House has no power, then is may be insulted and disturbed with perfect impu-tive, in the language of Mr. Crittenden, "I though the House of Representatives of the United States nity. In the language of Mr. Crittenden, "I thought the House of Representatives of the United States was the grand inquest of the nation," and had the power of self-protection and self-preservation. I remember one or two cases in which the power of arrest, and arrest is imprisonment, because it is detention, has been exercised by this body. First, in the case of John Anderson, who was complained of by Lewis Williams, of North Carolin, for offering him a higher secondly the case of Saml. Houston member from Ohio. I could mention man a member from Ohio. I could mention many instances in which the same power has been exercised by the Senate, which was there never questioned.

Mr. Stuart, from Michigan, yesterday presented to the Senate resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that State disapproving the repeal of the Missouri Comeronise, and adverse to the fugitive slave law, and instanting Senate (1). and instructing Senators Cass and Stuart in gard to them

Mr. Cas, in apply stated that some years ago the Legislature of his State instructed its Senators to vote for the Wilmot Previse: that believing in the doctrine of instruction, he had determined to resign rather than obey those instructions; but the resolutions having been repealed, he was not called when the resign.

upon to resign.

But a political change had taken place in Michigan. The democratic party had lost its ascendancy, and the resolutions now presented were the result. He was now required to vote in a manner contrary to the convictions of his best judgment. This he determination not to resign. He asked whether a political party, whenever it arrives at power, has a right to pass resolutions which its opp nents are bound to obey! Such a course of proceeding, he said, would introduce changes radically affecting the organ zation of the Senate, and be incompatible with the objects of its institution, as the represent-ative of the States. The Senate would lose every characteristic of pre-eminence, as political fluctua-tions might transfer power from one party to another.

another.

This is strange reasoning truly! Gen. Cass proclaims his belief in adhesion to the doctrine of in
structions; and yet when his State changes and
elects a ma'ority of members to the legislature who
differ with him, and sherefore instruct him to vote turns around and virtually says he is only bound to observe instructions when they come from his own party—substituting party for State! Either he is bound to obey the instructions of the Legislature of Michigan, or he is not, if he is bound to obey in one case he is in every one, since it is the legislative body of his State which instructs in every in tance. His argument against obeying the instructions of the present Legislature is just as good against obeying in every and all cases, as it is in this, and he only makes himself ridiculous by attempting to draw a distinction where none exists—in endea vouring to reconsile his refusal to resign or obey, with his professed belief in the doc.rine of obeying or resigning. But this is Cass all over. He has long been known by the subriquet of "the artful dodger."

tative of the State one year as another? If that be changed, is it not the best evidence in the world that the people of the State have changed? Supthat the people of the State have changed? Suppose such a change should take place among the people that Gen. Cass would not find ten in it agreeing with him, would be still skulk behind the declaration that he was bound to obey no instructions from his political opponents, and yet declare that he held to the doctrine of instructions? If, as the representative of the State in the United Staces Senate, he is bound to obey her voice, how can he refuse, when she speaks through her Legislature, to listen to her voice? But if he considers himself as the representative of his varia, and not his State. and acknowledges his obligations to obey the instruc-tions of the former, and not of the latter, let him so any openly and boldly, and not skulk and equivo-cate. Such a course and such an argument is unworthy the position and fame of one who has been looked u

so long in public life, and who has been looked up o as a political leader.

The French Spoliation bill has been under discussion in the Senate tne whole day. It is opposed with vehemence, especially by those who are supposed to be under the influence or have favors to ask of the Executive. Mr. Wells, the new Senator from New Hampshire, spoke earnestly, but feebly, against it, which may be considered as an indication of the feelings of Gen. Pierce. At the present moment it is believed, if presented to him, the bill would be vetoed; but this mind may not last two days, and therefore there is no guessing what its fite will be, if presented in ten days before the close of the session. If not presented so soon, it will be neither signed nor vetoed.

The Senate vesterday passed the Bounty Land

leither signed nor vetoed.

The Senate vesterday passed the Bounty Land bill, which, if passed by the House, as it probably will be, will dispose of something like 100,000,000 cres of the public lands, more or less.

The bill to pay the creditors of Texas has occupied the House to-day. Among its advocates was Ir. Breckinridge, who made a speech, which is fatorably sucker of

orably spoken of.

To-morrow is the day upon which Mr. House rave notice he should call up the farm bull, and i vill probably be taken up. Stremuous efforts hav-seen made to frame a kind of compromise bill, each arty—the ultra free-traders on the one side, and he advocates of protection on the other—yielding ome of their own peculiar notions and wisaes, with the advocates of protection on the caner—yieulug some of their own peculiar notions and wisnes, with a view to make the bill as acceptable to all interests and opinions as possible, and it is to be hoped that they will finally agree upon a bill that shall not be wholly unpalatable to either.

The great subjects of interest outside of the two halls of Company or in relation to certain lines of

The two lines are rivals, and have each their mnum from the government. Hausen asks \$325,00 and proposes to go seven handred miles farther. Besides these, Howland & Aspawall are propong to run a line of steamers from San Francisco shangbal, China, and Vanderbilt, the Napoleon teamboats, has some other scheme.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1855. Will the President sign or veto the French poliation bill? This is the question asked by verybody, and answered satisfactorily by nobody Il surmise, but no one knows. I was told co entially, however, by a Democratic Senator, this ening, that the bill would certainly be vetoed

nd the fact that it has not been signed, when the

ore probable that this is true. The Senate was to-day engaged in discubill, or rather various propositions, in regard to e duties on railroad iron. One proposition is t duties upon the iron they import. Another i give them a draw back upon all the iron im and laid down in roads, and to suspend ar w which imposes duty upon railroad iron unit ne 1st of July, 1857. Another p!an is to in see a sliding scale, or specific duty, to be reced as the price of iron rises, and increased a

e credit system of duties, entering into an ela rate statement of the extent of railroads in th United States, their importance in opening avenu for commerce, and urged the duty of government United States, and that 12,000 are now in the pr cess of construction. The present systended, would retard the completion of

country, as the present prices of railroad stock generally show. Six hundred millions of dollars is no inconsiderable amount of money to be locked up as railroad capital; and to this add the amount which the completion of the 12,000 miles of pro-ected roads will require, and the sum total will not fall short of \$1,000,000,000. One of the nuses of the crisis we have been passing through or two years past undoubtedly is the fact that oo much capital has been invested in these en-erprizes; they have been carried beyond the commercial wants of the country, and to much abor has been taken from agriculture and put pon railroads. This has raised the price of bor enormously, and pushed up, corresponding t, the price of all agricultural products. Far ers get extravagant prices, but make no better visions were 25 to 33 per cent lower. he price of labor which governs the price of everythin, produced by it. If the standard of that is high, the standard of everything else will

ne so too, necessarily.

Mr. Brodhead opposed any alteration in the present rates of duty, and the manner of collect g them, as injurio s not only to those section of the country engaged in the manufacture of ron, but also to deter great interests, and as in erfering, also, with the presen' revenue policy.
If the iron interests are interfered with, let the
sugar planters look to theirs, for as sure as the es are taken from railroad iron, and a grea nch of industry thus struck at, the blow will e made to rebound with redoubled force une the heads of others, whose interests are now protected, and not those alone who are engaged in producing sugar. For an enterprising, in-telligent and segacious people, we are toe most vascillating, unstable, short-sighted of any of the leading commercial and manufacturing na-tions. We have no settled policy of any kind, nd those who enter into any important branch f business, the success of which depends in ny degree upon our revenue system, do so at he hazard of finding themselves broken up and roken down, by some change which Congress as taken the whim to bring about, regardless e great interests that may be so injuriously af eted thereby.

Thirty or forty years ago the policy of the publican party was to encourage and protect nerican labor, American fabrics, and American American abor, American papers, and American interests. Mr. Clay became the great champion of this policy—or of "the American System," is it was called. But personal and political hospility to that sagacious statesman and ardent patriot induced many public men, especially from the South which the state of the sagacious states are specially from the South which the sagacious states are specially from the South which the sagacious states are specially from the sagacious states are specially sp ne South, which was more hostile the South, whell was more hostile to him than any other section, to oppose every measure he advocated; and hence the change which the South underwent, led by Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, in regard to the protective policy and internal improvements by national means, of which she was at one time so strongly in favor. But the time is coming, and is near at hand, when American labor, American fabrics, and American interests will again find favor in the eyes of American statesmen, and when none others will be an statesmen, and when none others will be contenanced by the American people.

The House was engaged on a variety of matters

o-day rep rted from the judiciary committee, and among others a Virginia revolutionary bounty and bill. This old lady not having received quite as much public land as she thinks herself, or really is entitled to, set up a claim for more, and the House to-day said ves to it. This done, the the House to-day said yes to it. I his done, the Virginians went strongly for adjourning, though some other important matters, deeply interesting to others, remained to be acted on to-day, or else to die with the session. The result was the House adjourned.

House adjourned.

The election of Henry Wilson as United States Senator by the Legislature of Masachusetts is a fair off-set to that of Charles Sumner, by the Democrats and Abolitionists, and that also of Robert Rantoul, by the same Legislature. If the Know-Nothings of that State do not nationalize themselves, they will be discounced and excised by the American parts in the same legislature. by the American party in every other section of the Union. Sectionalism and Americanism can not sleep peaceably in the same trumble-bed; one or the other will be kicked out, that is certain.

Advices have reached here from the Unite ates war steamer Fulton, now on a cruise in the West Indies in search of the missing sloop-of-war Albany. The Fulton was at Cape Hayti on the 15th ultimo. No intelligence, says the Star, had been obtained of the search, though the Ful-ton had visited Nassau, San Salvador, and St. ton had visited Nassau, San Salvador, and St. Mathewstown, to that end. Nothing was known of her at Turk's Island. It was clear that she was not wrecked near either of the Bahamas. On the 15th ultimo the Fulton was to have weighed nchor to continue her search, proceeding th the Mono passage, and thence to the Island of St Thomas for coal.

SHELBY St. Louis.

The Evening New items: light, expose a series of successful forgeries which have been perpetrated in this city for some months past by a woman named Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, to nave been perpetrated in this city for some mon past by a woman named Mrs. Margaret Sullivan the extent of \$3,200. One of the forgeries wa certificate of deposit for \$800, purporting to be g on by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kenrick. She also for the Bishop's name as endorser to three promises notes, amounting to \$2,400. Money was receiv by her on part of this paper from Martin and Jan Melnotte.

otte.

About 7 o'clock night before last, the mo walking up from the levee with a shawl around his shoulers and hanging over his arms in front, when two fellows, unperceived by him, crept up behind him and seized the ends of the shawl, and drew them tightly around him, so as to pinion his a ms completely, at the same time forcing a portion of the shawl into his mouth to prevent his calling for assistance. They robbed him of his watch, a considerable sum of money, and whatever other article of value he had about him, and when they had taken all they could find, threw him down upon his face and fled.

—August Smith was vesterday convicted of

--- August Smith was vesterday convicted

-On and after Saturday next, February 10th trains on the Pacific Railread will start from this city and run through to Washington, on the Mis

Westeru Nows,

The Paris (Mo.) Mercury of January 31st, says: We learn that a little daughter of Mr. Cook, of Madison, in this county, aged about four years, who was bitten by a mad dog upwards of two months since, shows symptoms of the above named frightful disease. The mad stone, we are informed, was applied immediately after she was bitten, and no symptoms of the disease were manifested until a few days ago, when it became apparent, from her actions and appearance, that she was more or less under it influence. What is supposed the final result will be we are unable to say. Just as we are going to

The Keokuk (Iowa) Whig says: Yesterday afternoon, a Mr. March, of String Prairie, while riding through Main street with Hr. Washburn, leaned over the sled to sp t, and fell out on to the ground. He was immediately picked up, but found to be lead, having been taken with an apoplectic fit. We inderstand that he leaves a family.

—The Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger says that a egro man was frozen in Ralls county, during the resent cold weather. He was at his wife's house, and repared to start home. He was rold the day was ported at storny to go, but replied that his master was from home, and the stock would need attention. Well clothed and provided for, he started output hat was constanting in the started of t ome, but was overtaken in the prairie by the vient snow storm, and the faithful fellow was froz -We learn from the Carthage (III.) Republic

—We learn from the Carthage (III.) Republicen that an Irish shanty, on the railroad near St. Marys, in Hancock county, was burned up, Sunday night week, and that a weman and her child perished in the flames. It seems the husband was awakened in the night by the fire on his clothes. He rushed out of the house, relled in the snow and extinguished the fire on his clothes and then the stupid blockhead happened to think that his wife and child were in the house; but it was too late—the roof had fallen in and they were hurned to a crism. roof had fallen in and they were burn

-On the 9th instant, more than two hundr

-In the Missouri Legislature on the 7th, Mr -The Liquor Bill before the legislature

The United States corvette Levant, arriv The United States corvette Levant, arrived thalta on the 11th of January, from Alexandria aving on board an Irish seaman, under sentence of leath for murder. Objections being made by the unthorities of Malta, in regard to carrying into effect the sentence at that place, the Levant would eave in a few days, and the executions of the sentence at the eve in a few days, and the execution would take

REDUCTION OF WAGES .- The Directors of th lineinnati and Pittsburgh packet line have resolved oon a reduction in the salary of crews, and fixed

he following rates: One captain per month, \$160; two pilots (e One captain per monta, \$100; two pilots (each per month, \$125; one first elerk per month, \$75; two eersman per month, \$20; one second clerk per month, \$50; one first mate per month, \$75; one first gineer per month, \$100; one second engineer per month, \$30; one second magna per month, \$30; one second magna or watchwar per month, \$30; one cond mate or watchman per month, \$35; on repenter per month, \$40; one fourth engineer pe

month, \$29.

The aggregate wages of all hands engaged in running the engines, and the carpenters, shall together not xeed \$265 per month.

One tirst steward per month, \$50; ore second teward per month, \$20; 6 cabin boys (each) per month, \$12; 2 cabin boys (each) \$15.

This includes pantry and Texas hands, eight begin to the second teward per month, \$20; 6 cabin boys (each) \$15. one chambermaid per month, \$15; one pastro ook per month, \$25; one first cook per month, \$40; one second cook per month, \$20; one 3d cook per Five-boiler boats will have 25 deck-hands and

THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE .- A bill has pass the United States Senate which appropriates are hundred thousand dollars for the enlargement of the white marble building at Washington, coupied by the Post Office Department. It will be extended as to cover the whole the desired of the state of the st Width of the River.—The Ohio river be taken Louisville and Jeffersonville according to the present generally accepted line of the Democratic parts for many date of the Democratic parts of the Democratic parts of the Democratic parts of the Democratic provided the temperance platform. His date of the Post Offices of the Phonix Bank of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

—The heavy rains along the weath and seven the heavy rains along the twin the standard of the Stands of the Post Offices of the Phonix Bank of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

—The heavy rains along the weath and seven the heavy rains along the occupied of these roads, and leave of the Phonix Bank of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

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—The heavy rains along the while his custom of these roads, and leave of the Phonix Bank of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

—The heavy rains along the while his caused the occupied of these roads, and leave of the Phonix Bank of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

—The heavy rains along the whole the section of these roads, and leave of the Phonix Bank of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

The heavy rains along the whole the section of these roads, and leaves the office of the Phonix Bank of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

The heavy rains along the remental interference.

—The heavy rains along the remental three between the section of these roads, and leaves the office of the Phonix Bank of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

The heavy rains along the remental three remental three rements being the present sealing the remental three rements and imports of Chicago for 1854, \$14,468,856.

The heavy rains along the remental three rements being the rement along the

Mob in Kansas.

On Saturday last, a Mr. W. M. Allen, a stranger, called at our sanctam, and gave us an account of the mob which occurred at Fremont, in Kansas Territory, on the — day of ——, 1855. According to his statement, about forty Yankees, without any provocation, assaulted a Mr. Hummer, and beat him dreadfully, after which they carried him out into the prayic, some distance from any house.

out into the prairie, some distance from any house there, as he and they supposed to die. The mob then tore down Mr. H.'s house, drove away his famithen tore down Mr. H.'s house, drove away his family, and put all his goods and chattles up at auction to the highest bidder.

Mr. Allen further stated that the object of the mob was to get possession of a piece of land which Mr. Hummer owned, as it was the only ground suitable for a landing for the town.

Of the real facts in the case we know nothing; but we subjoin to this article several statements in regard to the matter, which we copy from some of the up river papers:

regard to the matter, which we copy from some of the up river papers:

We learn that a serious riot occurred near Pa-pin's Ferry, on the Ka: sas river, four or five days since, in which two men were seriously injured, one of them dangerously. The circumstances are about these: a Mr. Ward having squatted on a claim de-sirable as a town site, offered to take in two other men, a doctor and a prescher, frames not given).

sirable as a town site, offered to take in two other men, a doctor and a preacher, (names not given) as partners, with a view of laying off a town. The proposition was accepted; and in a few days the partners drove Ward off and took entire possession. Ward returned a short time afterwards with friends to dispossess the occupants, when resistance was stoutly made. The doctor and preacher were felled to the ground with clubs, and were conveyed to the Baptist Mission, near by, for succor.—Kansas Herald.

As far as we can learn from those who have known Mr. Ward for a long time, we believe that he would not instigate an action that would injure his fellowmen, if it was not absolutely called for from the necessity of the case, to protect some infringed right. At the first glance such a proceeding as the one above referred to, would seem arbitrary, but when we consider that the people of Kansas are living without any law whatever to protect or enforce their rights, one will perceive at once that force is the only resort. We hardly think that fort; intelligent squatters would have proceeded on the occasion referred to unless they had an efficient represents. only resort. We hardly think that fort, intelligent squatters would have proceeded on the occasion re-ferred to unless they had sufficient provocation. Frontier News.

We, the undersigned, citizens in the immediate neighborhood of Anthony A. Ward, (Kansas Territory) are compelled, from a high sense of duty, a love of justice, the general good of our young and rising Territory and our own safety, to give our declaration (to the Governor o Kansas Territory) to the following sad and mournful facts—to which we are ready to give our solemn oaths whenever called upon by the proper authority, viz:

That the most unprovoked and cruel mob to k place on the 15th inst., in the town of Fremont; they entirely demolished the premises of the Rey. Mr.

That the most unprovoked and cruel mob to k place on the 15th inst., in the town of Fremont; they entirely demolished the premises of the Rev. Mr. Hummer, and after having beat and stoned his person to such a degree that all reasonabls hope of his life was lost, they carried him off by force, together with his suffering wife, who was still clinging to his mangled body, and conveyed them away some five miles, and set them down on the open prairie, there to perish. The mob then returned, with yells of triumph, to the residence of A. A. Ward, where they organized, and from whence they started, which is the immediate vicinity of the demolished premises; they held a mock anction, and sold off what remained of building materials, which was hid in by the instigators of the mob; they stole the potatecs, onions, chickens, &c., &c., of the still bleeding and suppose a dead sufferer, and continued their hollering and rioting all night, so as to prevent the rest of many of the good citizens on the other (this) side of the river.

MOISE BELLEMONT, ANDRE LECOMPTE, JOHN MANN, JOHN F. LEFEBUR.

Who is Fanny Feru?-A Statement of Facts.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of Jan. 9th, there appeared an article headed "Who is Fanny Fern," in which you made some erroneous statements respecting her last husband, Mr. Samuel R. Farrington As he resides at a distance and has a large circle of friends and relatives living in your vicinity, I think you will be doing him and others no more than justice by publishing the following brief statement of facts:

of facts:
In regard to Fanny Fern, I know nor care but little about her, but as you and other papers have represented her as living in "great poverty" after her first husband's death, I will just say that when Mr. F. became acquainted with her, she was boarding at an expensive house in Waltham. Her father in-aw was willing to take her two children and educate them, the being a wealthy man, but would in-iaw was willing to take her two children and educate them, (he being a wealthy man.) but would have nothing to do with Fanny. So I think she was not "saffering greatly from poverty."

You say "some twenty years ago Mr. Farrington attended school at Gilmanton as a charity scholar, but being a dull scholar it was thought best for him to seek some other employment." This is not true. When he was about fourteen years of age, he left home to "cut his own fodder," and attended school at Gilmanton. He worked for his board, and borrowed some money of a benevolent gentleman in Concord to pay his tuition, and after going South, returned the money and the debt was paid. After attending school some two years, he was compelled to give up his studies on account of his eyes. He then went to Boston, as clerk in a store for a short then went to Boston, as clerk in a store for a shor time. While there, he became acquainted with gentleman from Florida, and agreed to go out w

he refusing so to do, he obtained a divorce, which c could probably have done in Boston, if he had The above is rom a very near relative of Sam'l. R. Farrington, and can be relied on.—ED.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

to the 1st inst.

From the correspondence of the Picayune, dated
the 31st ult., we glean the following interesting items:

There was a seizure of firearms, a few days since,
at a house in Carraguas, one of the village suburbs
of this city. The convice of the source in which at a house in Carraguas, one of the village suburbs of this city. The occupier of the room in which the arms—rifles—were found is understood to be a young man, native of the Canary Islands, who was an intimate associate of the late Montes de Oca, who suffered by the garotte at Cardenas, (if I remember aright) soon after the second expedition of the unfortunate Lopez! The proprietor of the house stated that the room had been rented by a stranger to her, who paid a month's rent in advance, and gave the name of "Miguel Tacon," which, you will remember, is the name of a late Captain General of this island.

are in prison here. The two first, named Winn and Chauncey, have been imprisoned many months, under a charge of having been engaged in the Afri-can slave trade! Then there are Augustine Montuo can save trade: Then there are Augustine Montto and Colin, who we all know are entirely innocent of any hand in the assassination of Castenado, with which they are charged. Then there are Captain McCulloch and J. Campbell, the captain and mate of the schooner J. W. White, and last? Felix and of the schooner J. W. White, and last? Felix and Esteampes, who as you know are confined in separate cells, in the Moro Castle.

The same correspondent writes next morning, that in the seizure of rifles, noted above, only twenty-seven were taken, although four hundred were concealed close by. He adds that this circumstance has put the Captain General on the que nive, and that he has somehow ascertained that a new Cuban expedition is about leaving the United States. He sent for two or three gentlemen, among them the acting U. S. Consul, upon receiving this interesting information, but they knew nothing about it.

The new battalion of Cazado, es is being armed with Minnie rifles.

[For the Louisville Daily (oarier.] Superintendent of Public Instruction-Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Editors: It is not only proper for th
people of Kentucky to be reminded, at this early
day, that a Superintendent of Public Instruction is
to be elected at the next August election; but it is
also right than they should be thinking of one to
whom they are willing to confide the duties of so
highly important an office. In looking about for
one who is peculiarly qualified for the office. I
have concluded that Col. Wm. F. Evans, of Barren
county, lately of Scottsville. Kentucky, is the mancounty, lately of Scottsville, Kentucky, is the man As a legislator and a private eithens, he has devoted his time and talents to the business of the common school system of the State, and is at this time as thoroughly acquainted with all its excellencies and defects as any man in the State. He understands the system and know reall just the system of the I hope the voters of the State will discharge the luty they owe to their children, by calling to the superintendency of Common Schools one who is a riend to our common country and believes that the

premanency of our popular institutions is mainly dependent upon the education, moral and intellectual, of those who are hereafter to fill the legislative and judicial offices of the State.

A FRIEND OF POPULAR EDUCATION. MADAM RUMOR ON THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL manity that Thurlow Weed, of Albany, is negotiating with the Forney and Pierce party in the New York Legislature, for the re-election of Senator Seward, and that to secure this, he hes made the following propositions to that party, viz: That if a sufficient number would cast their votes for Seward, so as to secure his election, the Seward party would pledge itself to go in for the Forney and Pierce arty in 1856, arainst the Know-Nothings.

We say the above is a rumon, but the arty in 1856, a ainst the Know-Nothings.
We say the above is a rumor, but the signs of the times and the movements of cer known to be high in the confidence peratives in this stupendous scheme, give it an air of probability.—Wash. Organ.

exington Statesman, denying the charge that he is ctuated by personal hostility to the Commercial anak at Versailles, or its officers, in returning the aper of that Bank for redemption; but says it was -Mr. M'Carty has not sold the Paducah Jour

The democracy of Lyon county recommend W.B. Machen as a candidate for Congress in the First District.

The Bank Excitement in Woodford.

Meeting of the Citizens Speech by Thos. F. Marshall-Resolutions. Proposed Amendments—A
Gard from Many Citizens.

Versailles, Woodford Co., Feb. 5, 1855.

This day being County Court day, at 2 o'clock a
very large meeting of the citizens of the county and
town assembled at the Court-house, to take into
consideration the subject of the branch of the
Commercial Bank of Kentucky located at Versailles,
and the late proceedings of the citizens o. the town
toward certain brokers, who were returning in
masses upon the bank its circulation redeemable
here. After a speech of considerable length from
Thomas F. Marshall, Mr. Henry Moss was called to
the chair, and the meeting organized.

Thomas F. Marshall, Mr. Henry Moss was called to the chair, and the meeting organized.

Upon motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chairman a committee to draft and report to the assemblage such resolutions as, in their judgment, the occasion required: Randolph Railey, Mason R. Henry, Samuel Stevenson, C. D. Bright, Wm. R. Smith, Thos. F. Marshall, Geo. T. Cotton, J. D. Helm, were the committee. They retired, and after some twenty minutes, reported the following resolutions: ing resolutions:
1. Resolved, That we have entire confidence in

the solvency of the branch of her Commercial Bank of Kentucky at Versailles, and the ability to redeem 2. We believe the officers of the bank are prepared and willing to redeem her circulation whenever are not all the prepared and willing to redeem her circulation whenever and by whomsoever presented.

3. We believe that any interruption that any agent of Barclay & Tifford may have met with at Versuilles was the effect of excitement arginst Mr.

agent of Barclay & Tilford may have met with at Versailles was the effect of excitement against Mr. Barclay personally upon the part of the people of the county, believing, as they did, that the runs made weekly by Barclay were caused by personal hostility on his part to the bank and its officers.

4. We are satisfied that no person will be injured or interfered with who may come to Versailles for the collection of money from the bank.

5. The paper is redeemable on demand, and the entire public may rest assured that no obstacle or outrage will be offered to any person presenting it for payment in Versailles.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be reported to the papers in Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville and Cincinnati, for publication.

the papers in Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville and Cincinnati, for publication.

After the report of the committee was received and read, a motion was made and carried to take the vote on the resolutions separately. The first and second resolutions were carried unanimously. To the third Col. Medley Shelton offered the following amendment: "whenever the people of the county are satisfied that John L. Barclay is not actuated by personal hostility, they will cease to obstruct him or his agents in the collection of their claims against the bank."

After some debute upon the subject, the vote was

resolutions, and th y were rejected by decided maorities.
Col. Medley Shelton then offered the following lati resolution:

Resolved, When in the course of civil society anything shall arise detrimental to its interests, which civil law cannot reach, it becomes that society to devise some means for its protection.

Thos. F. Marshall offered the following amend-

ment: "But in the exercise of this right, such peo ple should pay a decent regard to the opinions of nankind."
The mover accepted the amendment and the resultion passed as amended.
Mr. Harry Campbell, of Mortonsville, offerred the following resolution:

Resolved, That if John L. Barclay has any legiti-

mate business with the branch of the Commercial Bank at Versailles, he shall attend to it in person. This was passed apparently by acclamation. The vote was the taken upon the sixth resolu-ion, ordering its publication, and it was passed by clear majority.

a clear majority.

A motion being made to adjourn, Thos. F. Marshall suggested that they had ordered a report of these proceedings, but had appointed no one to make it, and noninated Randolph Railey as Sccretary. A universal call apparently, from the crowd, demanded that Marshall simself should be Secretary. and make the report. He was appointed by the Chairman, accepted the office, and has thus ende harge his duty. THOS. F. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Messrs. Editors: A meeting was held here pre-ious to the one reported above, and Messrs. Tilford Barclay notified if they attempted to demand my more coin from the branch of the Commercial Bank here, they must abide the consequences. Last saturday, Mr. T. F. Marshall spent the day in Lex-netton, and on Monday not cess were stuck up on saturday, Mr. T. F. Marshall spent the day in Lexington, and on Monday not ces were stuck up on
the streets here that Mr. Marshall would address he
neeple of this county on the subject of the Commercial Bank and its transactions, and it is believ d
that the meeting was gotten up by Mr. Barelay's
friends, and for his benefit. Mr. Marshall's report
shows the result.

Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline, noble-minded; George, from the Greek, a farmer, Martha, from Hebrew, bitterness; tiful and common Mary, is Hebrew, and ns a drop of salt water, a tear; Sophia, from k, wisdom; Susan, from Hebrew, a lily; Thom from Hebrew, a twin; Robert, from German, fa

h sheet is behind the curtain to all the secrets anny Fern and her publishers, states that the author's share of the profits of "Ruth Hall" is ady \$15,000, and the publisher's nearly as much the demand for the book is undiminished, and sequel to Ruth Hall" is in a hot state of incurchased from different venders, twelve were gen-ne, two had some of the cream extracted, and

-In Chicago coal is selling a per ton; wood \$7 to \$10 per cord.

—The steam hemp factory of Messrs. J. P. Allen & Co., Shelbyville, is in full operation and turning out twenty-four coil of rope per day.

—On Monday the roof of Rev. W. F. Hill's Female College, in Shelbyville was slightly damaged by fro.

ged by fire.

On Saturday last, the stable of John B. Ford, about eight miles north of Shelbyville, was destroyed by fire—consuming his entire stock of corn, hay, oats, &c., as well as a buggy, fire horses, gear &c. It was, no doubt, the work an incendiary.

—Eld. J. T. Johnson, of Georgetown, is holding a protracted meeting in the Chirstian enurch at Cadiz, Trieg co. Some fifty-seven persons have been converted.

The Cadiz Observer says:

A negro woman belonging to Mr. J. I. Miller, of this place, dropped dead a few days ago.

—The Cadiz Observer notices the strange disappearance of C. W. Buyson, of Canton, Trigg county. He went to Smithland to draw twenty-five hundred dollars from the bank, having been caned that amount, and then pushed on for California.

—A correspondent of the Hopkinsville Blife suggests the name of Judge Wm. V. Lering, of Bowling Green, for Governor.

The Sincerity of the Czar's Profosans for Peace Nouched Por.—We have reason to know, from a source of unquestionable authority, that the British government are fully convenced of the survey on the Pacific coast.

The Hons then took up the bill appropriating \$10,000 copies of the report of Sexpedicion to Japan. Also for printing 10,000 copies of the report of Commodor Perry's expedition to Japan. Also for printing 10,000 copies of the report of Commodor Perry's expedition to Japan. Also for printing 10,000 copies of the creating a list for the navy was then taken up, and after a long debate as to its operation &c.,

It has the passed.

Mr. Hunt reported a bill appropriating \$125,000 for the purchase of a site for the crection of a military defense at the termination of the gulf railway in Louisiana, which was passed.

Mr. Murray, from the Commissioner. Also for printing 2000 copies of the mechanics par.

A resolution was also passed for printing 10,000 copies of the report of Commodor Perry's expedition to Japan. Also for printing 10,000 copies of the survey on the Pacific coast.

The Hons then took up the bill appropriating structed was found to the proposed and the survey of which are to be constructed and the printing and the proposed and the printing and the printing and the printing of 12,000 copies of the report of Commodor Perry's expensive the printing 10,000 copies of the report of Commodor Perry's expensive the printing 10,000 copies of the printing 10,0

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, through the columns of the Independent, has opened most savagely upon the Know-Nothings. The reason for the assault is found in the depressing influence within the new party exerts upon the Abolition ause. He says that the triumph of the former ill be the death of anti-slavery sgitation, and, of the scillage of the scillage of the scillage. The weather is close a speed resumption of neighbors. The weather is close a speed resumption of neighbors. The weather is close a speed resumption of neighbors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. PROMETHEUS. New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The Prometheus has arrived, with California dates to Jan, 24.

The Northern Light left on the 6th for New York with 200 passengers and \$600,000 in treasure.

The news is unimportant. No choice had been made for Senator. The c had been twenty ballots.

Oregon dates to the 13th of January are received.

The Indians had attacked and murdered five whites near Orleans. Troops have gone in pursuit. A gen-The Indians had attacked and murdered ave writes near Orleans. Troops have gone in pursuit. A general war is expected. The Indians are numer us and well armed.

New ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Orizaba and Vera Cruz dates to the 8th and City of Mexico dates to the 5th

The provisional government has been established lco, with Alvarez at the head until the arri-. Gabamardo, confident of Santa Anna, was hot by the rebels.

Gen. Laven will relieve Woll, as commander of The revolutionists of the Isthmus of Tchuanteper have Geclared in favor of Alvarez.

A new revolution is talked of Yucatan.

Kinney's expedition is favorably spoken of.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Halipax, Feb. 14.—The steamer Asia, with advices from Liverpool to Saturday, the 3d inst., arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL. Cotton—The market at Liverpool was dull and price content to the content of the content of the content of the week amounted to 37,300 bales, of which spectiators tool 1,300 and exporters 4,300 bales. The manufacturing districts generally were dull and price

irmer.
The Stock market at London was firmer, and U.S. Stocks at advanced.
Consols closed at 91 1-2.
The bullton at the Bank of England had increased 122,500

latest accounts the three most prominent ones were Lord's Palmerston, Lausdowne and C grendon. New difficulties had arisen in the Germanic re

No fighting of importance had taken place in the Supplies for the English and French troops were arriving, and the condition of the troops was im-The proposition of Austria to Mobalize, the Gernanic army, had been decided against Austria.

England has granted a loan of 1,100,000 sterling

her territory.

The Greek difficulty has been arranged.
Mr. Soule is reported to be seriously ill.

XXXIIID CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—SENATE—Mr. Houston's solution asking the Secretary of War for addition-information respecting Fort Leavenworth, was

the Legislature of Iowa, in favor of the overland mail and a line of telegraph. Ordered to be prin-Mr. Sammer introduced a bill to secure wages in Mr. Summer introduced a bill to secure wages in case of wreck. He said by the existing maritime law wages are made to depend on the voyage, so that if total loss of ships and cargo the sailor loses his wages. This hardship has been removed in England by an act of Parliament. The bill I introduced will remove it so far as this country is con-

Seward introduced eight separate bills purto the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Seward called up the bill to remit or refund the duties on goods destroyed by great fires, as reported by the Finance Committee on the 6th inst.; passed.

The abstract of the bill of the Secretary of the

doner must be in writing, pro raia allowance lamages when goods are not entirely destrict no naval officer is within the district the

amended and passed. Adjourned.

louse then took up the joint resolution for the pay-nent of certain Florida claimants under the treaty

Washington, Feb. 14—Senate.—Mr. Wade presented the credentials of Mr. Seward, of New York, for six years from the 4th of March next.
Mr. — presented the credentials of David L. Yulee, Senator from Florida.
Mr. Wade, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill for the improvement of the berbors of Ashtoles. ber.

The stoppage of the Glendon Iron Works, at Boston, has caused great distress among the rkmen, who were thus thrown out of employant.

Mr. C. Mortimer, editor and proprietor of Santhern Quarterly Review, has drawn \$20,000

Mr. Douglas presented a bill from the House to establish a subterranean telegraph, merely granting establish a subterranean telegraph, merely granting

the right of way. Various amendments were con-curred in and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate bill for the better protection of the life and health on board of passenger ships, was recommended to Committee on Commerce.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.
The bill was debated at considerable length on va-rious motions to amend, and finally postponed.

Mr. Rusk, from the Postoffice Committee, intro-duced a bill providing a system for registering money

duced a bill providing a system for registering money letters, agreeable to the recommendation of the Postmaster General.

A number of territorial bills were considered and Various other bills were considered.

A communication was received from the Secretar of War respecting the Indian reservation at For Affairs.

Mr. Weller moved that the Senate meet during the remainder of the session at 11 A. M.

Mr. Bell, from the Committe on Naval Affairs made a report, accompanied by a bill paying \$250, 000 tothe captors of the British brigs Detroit and Caledonia, during the war of 1812, and asked the consent of the Senate for its introduction. It was laid over After come unique that husiness the

consent of the Senate for its introduction. It was laid over. After some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

House.—This being the day set apart for the consideration of business pertaining to the navy, Mr. Bocock, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill providing for more efficient discipline in the navy. He explained the provisions of the bill. The bill was then passe I finally.

The bill creating a list for the navy was then taken up, and after a long debate as to its overation &c.

sloops of war, four of which are to be constructed at the government yards, and three by private contractors. The bill gave rise to a sharp discussion and finally, without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

The Speaker announced that a pending question was on the adoption of the resolution to close the debate on the bill anthorizing the construction of screw-steamships-of-war. Mr. Hunter moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Bocock said the bill was not taken up, that it would not pass, and he regarded the action on the resolution as a test question. It was then laid on the table. Yeas, 10%; nays, 66. The Speaker then said the bill was pending.

requires 67 to secure the election. The Legislatur then adjourned for two weeks. By a private depatch from New Orleans we have the 22d balle in the Legislature of California for U. S. Senato Edwards, Wbig, 36; Gwinn, 37; McCorkie, 13; Brogerick, 12; McDougal 5; Sutham, 4; Barnet, 1—3 of the ballots are about the same. The Legislature is composed of 113 members.

ps. The people once pures of Damascus, and so, a rather than the rivers of Damascus, and so rer may be a peculiar efficacy in the rivers of exas over the cold streams of the North, for it is anifest to all observers, that the Texas Senator as been healed of a 'e-proy, and the holes in his reputation almost covered.

Washington, Feb. 13.—There is considerance disaffection among the third Democrats now here, at the nomination of Wilson as Judge of the new district in Ohio. They desire Janney of their cupreme Court.

Great influence was exerted by them on Senators and looks likely to be suc-

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT. McArthur & Co... vs. George Dahl.

This was an action against the assignor of a note. he facts were about as follows: Fred Ryneal, by s promisary note, dated December 1st, 1851, beame indebted to defendant in the sum of \$194. came indebted to defendant in the sum of \$194. The note was due four months after date. Before its maturity, defendant assigned the note to plain-tiff, at maturity it was not paid; suit was brought against the obligor of the note, on the 11th of May, 1852; and process was taken out by the Sheriff, on the 12th. The regular term of the Circuit Court commenced on the 24th of May. The Sheriff had only two days to serve the process, in order that the case might stand for trial at that term of the Court; it was not done, and the case was continued until the sale was case might stand for trial at that term of the Court; it was not done, and the case was continued until the November term of the Court, when a judgment obtained on the note, and execution issued, and a return made of "no property found;" the obligor of the note (Ryneal) being insolvent. Plaintif alleged that they used all necessary diligence in endeavoring to collect the note. They asked judgment against defendant, as assignor, for the amount of the note, with costs of the original suit on the note against Ryneal. Defendant plead that due diligence had not been used by plaintiffs in endeavoring to collect the money from Ryneal; that if they had brought suit in time, and used due diligence, the money due upon the note could have been secured from Ryneal. Upon the authority of the case of Perrine vs Broadwell, reported in 2d Dann, the Court instructed the jury, that a note assigned before matructed the jury, that a note assigned before ma-ity, and falling due the 1st of April, and not sucturity, and failing due the 1st of April, and not see on for six weeks, and then only twelve days befor the commencement of the Court, giving the sherif but two days to serve the process, was not in the contemplation of the law, such diligence as to bin the assignor of the note. Plaintiff then took

Morris, for plaintiff; Caldwell and Caldwell, fo WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7. Schaller & Schipp, Peter Scauser.

Plaintiffs alledged that defendant, on the 1st of June, 1853, had become justly indebted to them in the sum of \$148, for which he executed his note. That defendant is also indebted to them on balance of account, for articles supplied by plaintiffs to defendant, amounting to \$197. That defendant flad, without authority, collected \$190 owing to plaintiffs, which he had failed to pav over. They asked judgment for \$446. Defendant answered, and admitted that he executed the note for \$100, bat said it was given under a mistake, and plaintiffs promised to correct the mistake. That he had collected \$100 for plaintiffs, as their agent, which he had accounted for. He denied owing plaintiffs anything, but that upon a fair reckoning, they were indebted to him, in the sum of \$94. Plaintiffs, by way of replication, denied owing defendant anything upon a counter-Plaintiffs alledged that defendant, on the 1st denied owing defendant anything upon a counter-claim, and contended that he was indebted to them, as originally set forth in their petition.

The proof sustained the charges of plaintiffs, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs, for \$446.

the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs, for \$446.

SATURDAY, February 10th.

Hargaret J. Adkins, by her next friend,
Isaac R. Green,
against

Anne E. H. Burnell.

This was an action for an assault and battery.
Plaintiff alleged that in October, 1854, defendant made an assault upon her, and badly beat and bruised her, whereby she was greatly injured. Plaintiff laid damages at \$5,000. Defendant plead that she was a teacher in one of the public schools in the city of Louisville, and was attending the school; that plaintiff was inattentive to her studies, and frequently quarrelsome and unruly, and that she corrected the plaintiff moderately—which as teacher she had a plaintiff moderately—which as teacher she had a right to do. She denied that the plaintiff was badly right to do. She denied that the plaintiff was badly bruised and beaten as alleged in the petition, and that she received any injury from the chastisement and moderate correction which she gave her.

The proof as to the beating and bruising seemed to be somewhat contradictory, but we thought tended to show that plaintiff had not been injured, but that only a moderate correction had been applied, which defendant, as teacher, had a right to do. The proof was that Mr. Ruppell was an angieble cleaver. groof was, that Mrs. Burnell was an amiable, clever and peaceable woman, and an excellent teacher Upon the proof the jury found for defendant. E. P. Pope and I. B. Green for plaintiff. Baird and Gailbreath for defendant.

MONDAY. February 12. A. E. H. Burnell

Wm. Adkins and his wife. Wm. Adkins and his wife. \(\)
This was an action for an assault and battery. Plaintiff alleged that in October, 1834, in the city of Louisville, she was assulted and beaten by one of the defendants, Mary Adkins. Plaintiff laid danages at \$5,000. Defendants plead not guilty. The proof tended to show that the daughter of defendants, aged about 14 or 15 years, was attending the school in which Miss Burnell was a teacher, and that she had been chastised by Miss Burnell. The daughter of defendants returned home in the eventage of the school of th The abstract of the bill of the Secretary of the Treasury, to remit or refund the duties on unbroken and original packages destroyed by fire, which were imported between the 7th of July 1833 and the 28th of March 1854, and that the collector and naval officer be commissioned to ascertain these losses. Goods must have been destroyed within five years, and if imported subsequently to the passage of this act within two years from their importation. The testimony before the said commissioner must be in writing, proven allowances for within the stick which she had been chastised by Miss Burnell. The daughter of de'endants returned home in the evaluaghter of de'endants returned ho with. Some one then interfered and caught defen ant. Miss Burnell made no efforts at resistance, pr

The case was ally argued by the counsel, and was marked with cons derable interest. Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for \$500. Baird and Gailbrath for plaintiff; Speed and Greetie

Nothing can be more safe, congenial, or to the membranes of the Throat and Lungs, he same time more energetic and thorough Liverwort, Tar and Cancinagua possess in their separate substances all the elements requisite for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the Lungs and combined as they are, in a skillful and scientific manner by a regularly educated Physician, the Preparation of which we are speaking becomes almost irresistible. For sale by f12d6&w1

BELLI, TALBOTT & CO.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD ee the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for any years proprietor of armers' Hotel, Fredericks-urg, Va., and late of the Cay Hotel, Richmond

regular physician, and of course opposed to what called quack medicines, was obliged to say that he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he trie 'Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

See advertisement.

See advertisement. [Reported expressly for the Louisville Courier.5

COURT OF APPEALS. CAUSES DECIDED.

Bell vs McAllister, Greenup, affirmed.
Barnberger vs Greenbum, Cumberland, affirmed.
Phillips vs Sulpher Well Road, Jefferson, do.
Fanny Smith vs Terry, Henderson, reversed.
Baker, &c. vs Winfrey and Bledsoe, (two eases) Cum

CAUSES DECIDED

Chambers vs Davis, Madison, reversed.

McLear's heirs vs Payne, Fayett, do.
Towny vs Oldham, Hopkins, affirmed.
Simmons vs Campbell, Warren, opinion modified and
petition overruled.
The court then adjourned until court in course.

MARRIED. n the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Redford, Mr. Wm. B CARTER, of Indianapolis, to Miss Emily R. STEVERS, o On the 5th mst., by the Rev. Wm. Holman, Mr. David J. Bowles to Mrs. F. W. Alexander, all of this city. On the 4th instant, by the Rev. A. H. Redford, Mr. Wn. CHILDERS to Mrs. MARY ANN STEWART, both of this

On Saturday, the 2d inst., CHARLES C. Colling, in the

DR. BLACKWELL'S SARSAPARILLA AND VERSICOLA The Great Alterative and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

ing you can rely on for the cure of every kind of a disease. To be had of all druggists. Sole Proprietor, No. 36 West Fourth street Cincinnati, Ohat EAYMOND & PATTEN, 60d LURTON, GRUBBS & SMILEY. Im Wholesale Agents Lonsyille COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THELOUISVILLE COURIER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February14th. S
BEANS-We quote white scarce at \$2 000 1\$5 25 \$ bushe BRAN AND SWORTS-We quote fre h first hand at \$20 and \$24 \$ ton; retail sales at an of vasor.

APPLES AND POTATOES.—Sales of green apples at and \$3 662\$4 50 per barrel. Light sale of prime potatoes at \$4 08@\$5 00.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market coutinues dult and nanimate in all respects, with no material sales, and very mall receipts per railroad. We hear of small sales of fai

rands of each at 1421434e, and se, though various lots can e had at lower rates. The estimated stocks on hand are 5,085 pieces, and 15,547 coulz. BUTTER—We hear of select of about 4,800 peumls to trade this week at prices ranging from 17 to 28 cents for fair qualities, and 27430c for prime Goshen.

EGGS—During the week some 706 dozen have been sold to dealers at 15c, and a lot at 125c.

BROOMS—Sales of small lots lots at \$2 35@\$3 50 per lezen for common, and \$2 75@\$3 60 for Shaker. CORN A.EAL.—Sales by the quantity at 75@78c @ buskel

CHEESE-The receipts of Western are light, with small cotton continues limited, with light stocks on hand, and sales this week of two lots, about 75 bales Alabama, low mid-fling, at 7%, 7%, and \$c. Sales of batting at 11@11%c. Cet dliss. at 7½, 7½, and 2c. Sales of batting at 113-11½c. Cot-ton Yarns are firm at 7½, 8½ and 9½ cents per dozen for the exsorted numbers, with 5 per cent off to the trade, CORDAGE, 8c.—We quote small sales of Manilla Cord-age at 18-25c; sales of Oile and Tarred Cordage at 12-415c % b. Sales of Baling Hemp Twine at 112-15c from stores. Packing Twine we quote at 25-23c. CANDLES.—Sperm Candles, none; Star Candles, in lots at 22c, with 7 % cent off for each. Sales of Fressed Tallow Candles at 12-215c. Common Mond Heilts for choice.

andles at 13@15c. Common Mould 11@13c for choice. COOPERAGE.—We quote tierces at \$1 50@\$1 75; pork arrels \$1 00@\$1 10; lerd kegs 45@50 cents; fleur bairels DOMESTICS.—We hear of sales of Cannelton Sheeting

DOMESTICS.—We hear of sales of Camelton Sheetsings Wheeling, Penn Mills, Banner Mills, and Anchor brands all at 8½ cents, and sales of some other brands at 8½c.
DRIED FRUIT.—I mall receipts, and we quote apples firm at \$1021 20 for bright quarters, from the country; retail sales at \$150. Peaches nominal at \$1 503\$1 75 % bushel.
FEATHERS—Sales, of prime lots in shipping order at 35256c. Common feathers range from \$50.35c.
FLOUR AND GRAIN—The stocks are very light, with FLOUR AND GRAIN—1000 soles of good flour through the week have ranged from \$3.50 to \$8.75, and \$9 for choice in lots. Sales of fine flour at \$5.60. Wheat we quote nominally at \$1.656\$1.75 per boushel. Beles of 1.855 but hels corn, in sacks at 70c; small sales from stores at 75.00 in ear, and 500 for shelled. Sales of 100 bushels cats, at

MEMIP—small receipts of dew-rotted, new crop. From the country, with sales at prices ranging from \$117 to \$120 per ton, as paid by manufacturers. Retail sales at \$125.2\$136-HIDES AND LEATHER—Sales of green hidea at \$125.2\$136-Tanned Sole Leather at 2te per E. A lot of dry finit and salted Kentucky hides at \$0, eash. Sales of prime fint

reen slaughter Missouri Dry 9211 cents ...36 to 27 cents oles, city tanned, at... sales of Laguira at 12 cents, and Java at 10c. Sales of salegar at 4% e4% c, and 45% e5% c, clarified sugar at 7a75 cents. Sales of elil molasses in bbis at 19a29c. Sales of 215 hhds new sugar in lots at 4% and 5c. Sales to the country of old sugar at 5%c. New molasses at 22a25c, in barrels and half barrels. Refined, Clarified and Loaf Sugars range from 7%c to 10%c, in small lots. Sugar-house molasses 30e33 cents. Rice dull, with sales of various lots in tieress at 45c.0c and small sales at 54c.0c and small sales.

226c, and small sales at 61/261/2c. JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Small sales at 41/242c for Jeans d 31@33c for Linseys, for negro wear. LUMBER-The dealers R this city have established the hird rate flooring..... ond rate do, IRON NAILS PIG-TRON AND LEAD-We quote by

HON, NAILS, PIG-HOW: Stone-coal bar iron 35c; charcos, the quantity as follows: Stone-coal bar iron 35c; charcos, bar i on 45c; all other descriptions at the usual rates. Nulls we quote as follows:—for 10, 12, 15 and 26 pennys, \$4 25684 36; S pennys, \$4 50684 75; 8ds, \$5 608\$5 25; 4ds, \$5 508\$6 75; 3ds, \$6 50@\$6 75. We quote Tennessee Pig-Iron at \$30 1% cents.
SEEDS—We quote clover in light demand at \$7 302\$7 59. Flaxweed firm at \$1 40. Orchard grass, Blue grass, and herds grass \$1 25@\$1 50. Timethy seed \$3 00@\$3 25 fo pure. Hemp seed \$2 60@\$2 50.

SALT—We quote Kanawha salt at 45 seats per bushel and ample supplies. Alum salt 30c, and Turks Island at 30c, with a good stock on hand; Liverpool at \$2 13½.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—Holders of pork are pretty furn, though the market is manumate at \$12. Sales during

10c; 35,000 lbs bacon shoulders, packed, at 5-521/2 . A sale \$13 50@\$13 To for I. X., and \$13 00@\$13 25 for roofing.

LINSEED OIL—Sales at 76c, by th quantity, at the mill. Small sales at 80c.

NAVAL STORES -Ockum we quote at 10%211e. Te osed to all upper ports.

The marketis almost bare of vegetables, and prices are at

The money market continues tight and unsettled. Hx-hange on the East remains unchanged, wi'h a supply

BANK N.

sunsylvanis Banks.

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sun Banks.

Banks.

Banks.

Banks. BANK NOTE EXCHANGE

A STATEMENT

The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 8th, says

The Lagrange (Mo.) Bulletin, of the 27th, says: Hogs still continue to arrive, and several lots expected towa next week. Thus far. 7.000 hogs have been cup at our pork houses, during the senson. Prices have detrected, and buyers are now paying \$3.20 to \$3.40. -The Quincy (Ill.) Whig, of the 1st, says:

-The Keckuk (Iowa) Whig, of the 29th ult., says:

RECEIPTS OF THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER

FOR THE WEEK ENDING PEBRUARY 7TH.

Clayton, New London, Ill.
Mak'n, Franklin.
P Clarkson, Grayson Spriags.
Johnson, Silvan Croek.
Condrick, Frederickstown.
Bannoe, Hudsonville.
shley, Frankfort.

M Barrett, Dallas.

O H May, Neuvica.
C Haudwick, Madisonw.
D B Lew s, Howell Spring
S K Fowler, Sp. ingfield.
W J Co'bon, Shepherdayl
W J Co'bon, Shepherdayl
B D Thomasson, Beverlya
J E Males, Mirlale.
L C Neak, Great Crossing
B The Locase, Great Crossing
B The Locase, Spring Strategy
A B Oliver, Simpsony-lie

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Sanford's Patent Straw Cutters,
Brinley's Premium Steel Plows;
Brinley's Premium Steel Plows;
Brinley's Premium Steel Plows;
Steel-tooth Cultivators;
Geddee's Folding Harrows;
C vn Planters; Com Shellers;
Thermometer Churns, &c., &c.
orders addressed to the proprietors, 516 Main stree
wille, Ky., will receive prompt attention.
11&w4
MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

CLOVER SEED.—40 bbls this day received, prime, fres Seed, for sale by

Steam Engine Machine Shop.

C. SIMON,

N. BREEDEN & CO

PLANING MILL, LOUISVILLE,

Also Shelving, Architraves, Washboards, Weather Boar g. dressed or undressed, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Ventis

NOTICE.

by the new firm wi h any of the brands of Tobseco previous to manufactured by us.

We solicit for our successors a continuance of the patronge heretofore so überally given us, with an assurance that of the patronge heretofore so überally given us, with an assurance that of the patronge heretofore so überally given us.

MUSSELMAN & CO. Louisville, February 1st, 1855.

Copartnership Notice.

IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS

e. Sous as want a good arti-le to ask for "Smith's Solid Late Angular Points."

HENRY M. SMITH, Manufactur j.29 d&w@m Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fou

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I. F. STONE,

Carriage Dealer, No. 609 Main street, near the Galt House, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Portable, Str.
Horizontal and Paraeadiagher of Portable, Str.

-The Pe oria (Ill.) Press, of the 27th ult., save: we were in formed an Saturday that if money was easier, 75,000 hogs could be packed here before the winter closes. Pork is selling for \$3,000 \$95 on time, divided on 200 pounds.

HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS,

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

THIS preparation is his hly perfumed; it gives to the Hair a dark, soft, glossy, and lively appearance, which cannot be obtained from any other article. It effectually cleanase the scalpfrom Dandruff and Scurf, and keeps the head clean and healthy. It prevents the Hair from falling off or turning grey, and inspires it with new life and vigor, and while it adds beauty, it will relieve pain, for it is almost a certain remedy for cutamous diseases, such as Scald Heads, Erysipelas, Salt Phoem, &c., and will also instantly relieve sympathetic attacks of nervous and sick head-ache.

It is unnecessary for us to enumerate thay wonderful properties of this invaluable preparation, for its reputation has already been established as having no superior. Medical men, physicirus, chemists of the hiphest standing, Indies of the fanest discrimination, citizens from all professions, its millions of patrons, and the leading journals throughout the land pronounce it the best preparation the world has ever produced. Try it once, and you will never be without it. HURD'S GOLDEN GLOSS is put up in very large botles, and sold at the low price of twenty-five cents by all the principal Dealers in Drugs and Medicines and by Fancy Goods Merchants throughout the world.

Goods Merchants throughout the world.

Chemical Manufacturing Company, Proprietors, 201 Broadway, New York.

Agents.—Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Louisville, Kentucky John D. Park, Cincinnati Ohio.

15 DON'T BE DECEIVED! FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

DON'T BE DECEIVED! We have obtained the Agency for the best Hair Preparation in the World. Buy no other; we guarantee satisfaction to the consumer.

From Gentlemen of the highest standing in favor of the World-rencuned HURD'S HAIR RESTORER, Which will produce a new growth of Hair or any Bald Head.

A FEW CERTIFICATES

W. C. TUBBO-I was baid for twenty-four years. Your Hair Restorer has produced a new growth of hair that covers the entire head where I was baid. J. D. PEPPABD, No. 25 Broome street. W. C. HURD: Dear Sir-W. C. MURD: Dear Sir—
Your Hair Restorer has produced a vigorous growth
hair on my head, where it had been hald for five years.

W. C. HURD:—After a baldness of eight years, your Hair Restorer has fully restored my hair.

WM. FITSZIMON, 4 East Broadway. New York, Dec. 10, 1853 W. C. Hurd:—I have thoroughly tested your Hair Re-

ore . It acts like magic, for it has produced a new grows! on every head where I tried it.

EARNEST D. PAPE M. D.

Formerly of the University of Berlin, Prussia.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1851.

W. C. HURD:—There is a lady living with me that had lost w. C. HURD:—There is a lody bring with me that had lost most of her hair, and that remaining was fast falling off. She commenced using your Hair Restorer, which at once stopped its falling off, and although she has been using it but six weeks, a new growth of hair has spring up nearly one inch in length.

B. TAYLOR, Jr. Merchant, 25 Hanover st.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1534.

W. C. HURD:—I was troubled with baldness for three years. Your Hair Restorer has fully restored my Hair.

Hurd's Hair Restorer is sold at One Dollarper Bottle, by Hund a Hair Restorer is soon at One Dollar per Bottle, by all the principal dealers in Drugs and Medicines, and by Fancy Goods Merchants throughout the world.

Agents.—Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Louisville, Kentucky John D. Park, Cincinnati. Ohio.

116 d&w@m

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the extraordinary and unprecedented definant for that invaluable preparation, WRIGHT'S mand for that invaluable preparation, WRIGHT'S
PREMIUM KATHARION, has induced envious persons to palm off other articles similar in name and appearance, but absolutely worthiess, which has a tendency to injure the reputation of the genuine article, purchasers should be particular to ask for "Wright's" Premium Katharion, and they may rely on receiving an article unequalled for its virtues for restoring a decayed head of hair, for a cool, refreshing and calculated and proposed displaying the host weather, re-

I. J. MORRIS & SON SCRIBNER & DEVAL 7deod3m&weow ly New Albany, Ia,

To our Patrons. WE would call your special attention to McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT, knowing it to be the best TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. ray more to finite and not considered and yet almost a population of this Limiment, hours and even years of suffer genn be saved. Then, guardisns, delay not, but obtain upply of this valuable Limiment. One twenty-five cent be evill do more to convince you of its utility than all there is converted in the world.

BLUE GRASS.—1000 bushels clean Blue Grass for sale f14 d1&w4 MILLER, WINGATE & CO. OSAGE ORANGE.—75 bushels Csage Orange Seed, wit carefully prepared directions for planting and growin same, for sale by fl4 dl&w4 MIL1 ER, WINGATE & CO. TO THE POOR. CORN MILLS-Manufactured by J. Straub & Co., the Corn Millin use, for sale at manufacturer's prices and every Mill warranted by MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE. RUSHTON, CLARK & CO'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

For Consumption, Scrofula, &c. THE late firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of W. L. Rushton, (the only Rushton ever connected with the firm,) their Genuine Cod Liver Oil will in furure be prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., serviving partners and sole successors. It was Mr. Clark who went to Newfoundland to supernstead its manufacture, and he is the only druggist who ever went from the United States for that purpose, and as he will sontinue his supervision of that branch of our business, we will warrant our Oil pure and genume, as success in its use dependis

WE will receive the State Stock specie paying Ba the following Second Class Banks at par, for g he following Second Class Banks at judiar prices:
Agricultural Bank, Mt. Sterling:
Agricultural Bank, Mt. Sterling:
Bank of Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne;
Bank of Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne;
Bank of Fortysville;
Bank of Perrysville;
Delaware County Bank, Muncie;
Great Western Bank, Ferre Haute;
Juniary Bank, Huntinge;
Hudian Reserve Bank, Kokomo;
Northwestern Bank, Bloomfield;
New York Stock Bank, Vincennes;
Tuppocanoe Bank, Winnamac;
Upper Wahash Bank, Wabash;
Wayne Bank, Logansport;
Wayne Bank, Logansport;
Do do do, Newville;
Do do do, Newville;
Do do do, Newville;
Olo do do, New Corrydol other Stock Banks, at 30 cents on the partie out of the stock Banks, at 30 cents on the partie out of the stock Banks, at 30 cents on the partie out foliana friends, and all other

I will sell, on a credit of six

Owensboro', Daviess Co., Ky.—fd&wtd. Internal Improvement. THE greatest advocate of internal improvement now on the platform of cab ic opinion is the great Sovereign Balm Pills of P. Childs & Co., who never fail to give satisfaction to ail.

We would advise our friends and the citizens of this vicinity to call on Messra Raymond & Priten and get a pamphist, in which they can learn more of this great advocate internal of improvement health and happiness fill daw BENJ. A. FLOOD Venitian Blind and Show-case Maker,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. For the Rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

hable proof of these statements.

Office of Transportation, Laurens R. R., S. C., Aug. 4, 18°3 DR. J. C. Aver. Dear Sir—My litt e son, nour years old has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarcet Fever, his throat was rotten, and every person that visit him pronounced him a dead child. Having used you cherry Poctoral in California, in the winter of 1809, for evere attack of Bronchins, with earlier success, a was in very three hours, continued to the continue of the continue

ter three days' use, he was able to eat or drink without in.
its use in the ab we named daesne will save many a child on a premature grave, and releve the anxiety of many a md parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I lelve tithe best med inne extant. A feeling of the deep-tagratitude prompts ane in addressing you these! nes, -but I you will be now have sen in ano her world.

I am yours, with great respect,
I am yours, with great respect,
I am yours, with great respect,
Rocky Elli, Comstract, N. J., July 21, 1832.
Dr. J. C. AVRE. Since the count and we set it has a greater demand than any other count and we it has a greater demand than any other count and exist by those who have u ed it, and I know of some cases here the best they can say of it is not too much for the odd it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I low that I am graying my customers the world of their moyer, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it conters. Windsor, C. W., June 26, 1852.

windsor, C. W., June 26, 182
Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir—This may eartify that I have us our Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year; and it is uncere belief that I should have been im my grave ore i me if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affon of the langs, and I do not overstate my conviction. m of the lungs, and I or not overseashed I tell you it is a priceless remedy.
Yours very respectfully,
D. A. McCLURE, Attorney at Law
D. A. McCLURE, 28, 185

DR. J. C. AYER. My dear sir-Your medicine is mue posterior of by those the posterior is much posterior is such as to insure and made it here, and its composition is such as to insure and made it here, and its composition is such as to insure and made in the posterior in a maximally recommend if for pulmonary affect ones, as do man it our principal physicians. I am your friend. of one principal physicians. I am your friend.

CHAS. STREATER, M. D.

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read the wonder to the state of orders for supplies and agenci a must be addressed.

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Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic
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a disordered Liver or Stomach. SUCH as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness to the Head, Asidity of the Stomach, Nams burn, Disgust for Food, Fullnessor Weight in th Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the

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D. SINE would announce to his patrons and the public beginning that his Ninth Grand Mammoth Gift Enterprise will be drawn in CINCINNATI, Ohio, on Monday, March 19, 1855, on which occasion Six Hundred splendled Gits will be distributed to the ticket-holders, valued at and well worth Four Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-nine Dollars. Tickets positively lundled to five thousand four hundred, being one chance in every nine tickets. The public may rest assured that this enterprise will be fairly and honorably conducted; that this enterprise will be fairly and honorably conducted; that every prize is well worth what it is put up at, and persons who cannot attend will stand the same chance as those present. The prizes consist of a splendid Horse and Buggy, and Silver-mounted Harness, worth four hundred dollars, a magnificent cash grid of Two Hundred Deliars in American Gold, a superb Gold Chromonater Hundred Meliars, and a large mandred and fifty dollars, twesty-bour other Gold Chromonater Hundred Meliars and American Gold, a superb Gold Chromonater Hundred Meliars and American Gold, a superb Gold Chromonater Hundred Meliars and American Gold, a superb Gold Pens (toty valuable Silver Watches, worth from three the twenty dollars each; and a large number of very fine Gold Pens (silver extension), Ladres' and Gonta' Breast-pins, Eart-rings, Finger-rings, worth \$1.96 to \$10 each, kc., &c., &c.
Single tickets, One Dollar; six tickets, Five Dollars. A list of the drawn numbers will be sent to each lickethrolder numedately after the drawn numbers will be related year by the sent of the persons on present cloud the horse and buggra, which will be retained until the wishes of the person drawing it can be ascertained.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

Box 1,398, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Established August 4th, 1821. Established August 4th, 1821.

WEEKLY EDITION between 80,000 and 90,000

THE long period of over thirty-three years, during which
the "Saturday Evening Test has been shalloud, and
is present immense circulation will receive a full return for
many solutions." Our arrangements so far for the present rear,
(1855) are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the
high reputation of the Post.
Positive arrangements aiready have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

Wes Santhworth, Grace, Greenwood, Mrs. Deni-

butions from the gifted pens of
Mrs. Southworth, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Denisou, Mary Irving, Eliza L. Syroat, Alice
Carey, Metta Victoria Fuller,
Fanny Fern, and a new
Contributor,
(Whose asme by request is withheld.)

We are now (February) publishing a Novelst by Grace
Greenwood, entitled "The Minister's Choice."

We purpose following this with an Original Novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great Evils of Intemperance—entitled "The Falls of the Wyalusing," by a new
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And last, but by no means least—from the fuscinating and
werful pen of the Post's own exclusive contributor— VIVIA, a Story of Life's Mystery; wire. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of "Miriam, the Lost Heiross, 22c. &c."

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quested.

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MISCELLANY.

ORIGINAL PRIZE STORY.

LUCY GRAFTON'S TO THE

[CONTINUED.]

Wristen Expressly for the Louisville Courier BY MATTIE GRIFFITH.

This 'sociable' was interrupted by the unti ntrance of Mr. Simpkins. The mother and ughters exchanged looks of unutterable astonhment. Aspasia put on the dignified, but La Papilon, who would make any sacrifice of pride for the triumph of winning a beau, met him with a bland smile

'Ladies,' he began in a mawkish tone, 'I believe that you receive company of evenings, if not during the day.'

Our particular friends and associates we ceive,' said Aspasia.

But we are happy to reckon you of that class, Mr. Simpkins,' and as she said this, La Papilon made a contradictory grimace at Lucy.

nificent bow, was about seating himself in a very light, specimen chair, when, most unfortunate chance, he stepped a little too 'ar-and-'oh what a fall was there, my countrymen !' the hero of tapes measured six feet on the carpet! La Papilon, with her usual love of fun, was convulsed with laughter. Aspasia, in the most tragic manner, ordered the servant to assist Mr. Simpkins to a seat. The poor fellow lay as dead as Fallstaff, on Shrewsbury plain. 'And all for hopor,'

doubtless; but who shall say what vague tions crept through his half-sane mind, whilst reposing on that mossy carpet! Did not visions pale and fade away in the dim twilight of fancy, and stars glitter all round the apartment with mocking beams? but still he stirred not!

'See to him!' exclaimed Aspasia, in a highly

Lucy stood by enjoying, in her quiet way, the fun. She understood that the insensibility was assumed obviously to hide his painful mortifica-

and placed it in a chair. Aspasia insisted upon having his temples and wrists chafed with volatile to his delicate proboscis, now and again making sly gestures to Lucy, indicating her skepticism of any actual danger.

Wellwird. La Papilon forgot the invalid, and darting up to the young physician, exclaimed: 'Oh, Doctor, you are just in time, see here i

The youthful Esculapius immediately assume an important air, and approached the luckless Simpkins. Feeling his pulse and examining the condition of his breast, he pronounced it a case of violent syncope, and prescribed blood-letting Just as he was about calling for a spring-lance poor Simpkins, who was prodigal of everything

'No, no, you scoundrel! you shall not draw

'He is mad! he is mad!' shricked Aspasia. 'No, he is only well,' slyly interrupted Lucy. La Papilon stood silent in her mirthful won

'Yes, he is mad to resist my prescription; he i does not allow something to be done for him,' said the Doctor.

Bohemian glass of the rare old ruby fluid, spark Poor Simpkins, who, from his small salary, was which he gave, that the Madame was better a prescription than the Dr. himself.

Perhaps Dr. Wellwird would take a glass, suggested La Papilon.

'Ah,' answered the Doctor with a benign smile you anticipate my wants fair lady. You see, Madame,' turning to Mrs. Burklie, 'I am much exhausted; a pressure of onerous professional duties has quite overpewered me.' By this time the glass of Burgundie had arrived, and the Dr. s vallowed it with a professional relish. 'That is fine wine,' he enthusiastically

eleimed hut now I must insist that Mr Simo kins be instantly removed to his own proper quaters, where I can render him such medical ser vices as his case demands.'

and he was soon hurried into Mr Burklie's car riage, and rapidly driven off in company with Wellwird, to the comfortless counting-room where, on a rough counter, with seanty blanke ing, sometimes reposed his Apollo-like limbs There the self-sufficient Dr. Wellwird prescribe te his satisfaction.

olent fit of laughter.

farce I've seen lately. Nothing was the matter with that fellow but mortification for his luckles

surprise, Mr. Doole entered with a white rose-bud attached to his button.. Aspasia's face was unusually gladsome, for the poet was beginning sing himself into favor with the literary lady, and visions of Mr. Burklie's wealth were swimmi through his brain in golden luxuriance.

a private corner. Manuscript after manuscrip he drew forth, and submitted them, one by on to her perusal. In each of them her rerson charms were extelled as wondrous. She wa styled Juno, Venus, Aspasia Cleopatria, and : host of renowned appellations. To all of this the girl lent the most flattered ear.

was a guest at Mr. Burklie's. He but seldor met Lucy-she was rarely in the parlor when h was present, and when she was, he seemed studiously to avoid her. This she observed with een smite of anguish, yet she scarcely dare A proud woman is ever reluctant to confess he raldom, and love is the worst of captivities the most resistless slavery, and the most despoti bondage. She had received several pleasant let ters from her mother, and had endeavored to enly to them in an affectionate, happy spirit She wrote everything that was agreeable, and suppressed all that was unpleasant.

Now, as she sat alone in her room, writing t her, she could not refrain from telling her that she longed to be again at home; that she was wearied of city life.

Oh, mother, mother!" she broke forth, 'let n so home, to quiet, to love and you -everything is but little with my simple taste and early habits. I cannot longer be restrained—my body must fol-low my spirit, and that is with you. Oh, send that it is that makes me weep now, but my tears are flowing fast and free! The echoes of merry laughter, f.om the brilliant parlors, where my s are naking night lively with their glee falls heavily on my ear, and I sigh the more for the time when I can lay my head upon your breast

the age of eighteen, unable to understand Lucy's We will hazard much that there and its uncertain inv. always comes to the maider with the bloom of her freshest girlhood; it is too light, too delicate, too joyant for the broader rays her fan and gloves, she swept from the apart of ripe maturity. Poor Lucy felt her heart throb with every note of Kensington's boisterous laughter, that reached her now in her heaviness

Why, she co avoid me so much! He used to like my society; her like a dazzling child of light; but come, my he obviously sought it; now he shuns me. All love, let me make a fearful disclosure to you, observe it. The coarse joy of La Papilon is but ill concealed, and the brusquerie of Aspasia is stand? ill concealed, and the brusquerie of Aspasia is stand?

only equaled by the audacity of Mrs. Burklie. But, dear mother, will I not soon be with you! and she buried her face in her hands and wept tterly. Grief, whether real or imaginary, is always mitigated by tears, and so Lucy felt greatly ightened of her burden; much of the cloud was

listilled by the copious shower. The entrance of Hatty was a warning to disguise all traces of emotion, for an eye so cold and coarse should not be allowed to look upon grief no less private than sacred. The woman began, in he sual strain, declaring that Miss Alverda was the most accomplished belle in America; that she was now surrounded by a bevy of the most delighted

'La, Miss Grafton! you should see Mr. De Vere how tenderly he is bending above her as she sits at the piano. He looks as if he could kneel down and worship her;' and thus, in her garrulity, she rambled on, planting a thorn with every word in Lucy's breast. She made no effort to silence her quacious tormenter, for past experience taught her that no argument was so powerful as indif

All through the long watches of that night acy kept her station at the window. The iend of Unquiet reigned in her breast and scared away sleep. Far away, through the clear atmos phere, she straine I her gaze to the starry steeps of heaven. The moon was shedding her mile

point and angle of the jagged buildings.

glory over hill and tree-top, and flooding every

has not felt, at some time of his life, as if it would be easy to die !- as if the gloomy step rough the grave was not to be dreaded ! Death so much resembles sleep that the over-burdened heart longs for it, as a blessed, dreamless rest. We learn to think of the sombre coffin and the shelf, sat down to reading. white shroud with a loving desire; and the melancholy shade of the old vew and the green turf carry with them so much of the idea of repose that we yearn for the time to come when the sexton's as the music was, it fell coldly on her ear. She shovel shall thrust the clod upon our own low use and narrow bed: and we cease to shudder the troop of ghastly associations, which, in lighter hours, the pale face and winding-sheet had power to call up! After all, the mere suspensi breath, the stoppage of the vital fluid is not the truest and most dreadful death. There is a death which many a breathing, moving, human form bears about, more to be feared when the young heart is suddenly and rudely checked in its mounting glory; when its better aspirations are thrown back to fade upon the disappointed soul; when hope dies out, when joy has lost its sparkle; love its temptations and life its light; then comes the true death-the destruction of

the spirit's vitality. Now, though Lucy's grief was not of this rricane kind, that swept with a demolishing ower over her soul, wrecking every form of eauty that lurked there, still 'twas her first sorow, and she magnified its enormity. Poor oung creature! she, too, felt as if death would be a pleasant summons. To women of rich, warm atures love does not come with the reason, the prudence and the philosophy that it comes to the cold, scanning bosom of the ascetic. If, indeed, asceticism can know anything of love.

(which we much doubt,) it must be the body of

the feeling, and not the soul of it. Though her heart went uninvited to Kensingm, yet she felt, with his first glance, that he enertained it as an honored, well-favored guest There were many silent ways in which he had made his love manifest. Earnest looks, faltering tones, changing color, all told his story more truly than words. So 'twas not unmaidenly in her to mourn over his estrangement. She was warranted, though by no words of his in the belief that she was beloved. The wandering moon ooked not down upon a lonelier soul that night. and the high stars beamed not upon a more clouded brow. No sympathy came to her from the very ill and does not know it. He will die if he sighing of the night wind; no healing from the floating night cloud; no consolation from the much excellent sympathy in nature-much meanthe careless ear but the nice arrangement and order of creation. Who has not felt at times that a star spoke to him, that the insensible rock had

peopled voices of the darkness! Yet is there a power of kindred emotion, could it but rend its granite covering? The lonely crying of the ocean, the murmur of summer seas, and the dolphin lull of quiet rivers can soothe the naturalist's breast as nothing else can. But Lucy was

too young to understand this philosophy, and, in her simplicity of heart, she felt alone. There was no inwardness in her nature, and she could not gain strength either from looking without or

> As Mrs. Burklie and her husband sat together ne evening in a sociable conversation, she was surprised at the heavy cloud that hung upon his row, and, with less of her wonted harshness, she

asked the cause. For a moment or so he was silent, then suddenly, as if starting up from a rance, he aid: 'Louisa, has De Vere proposed to Alverda

'I believe not; but why do you ask !- 'tis no

sual for you to inquire into such matters.' 'No, it is not: but I must know all about He made several attempts to speak, but a cho

ing thickness of the throat prevented him. At ast, with a tremendous effort, he spoke, in a hasty one and a faltering breath, words that threw his wife into a convulsion of agony. 'I am Louisa-I am a ruined man. I converted

the bulk of my estate into ready money, and inrested all that money in the most promising peculations, which have turned out a ruinor usiness. The liabilities of the establishment annot meet, and unless I receive some speedy ssistance my house will have to suspend business. Now if Alverda could make an advan-

'Well, De Vere has engaged La Papilon he opera to-night, and I must warn her to bring

'Do, do,' said the father, in a husky tor 'I cannot understand how it is possible, Mr urklie, for us to be poor.' 'I am afraid you will soon know it, unless the girls can save us.'

'Alverda can, and must do it; besides, she i anxious to wed Kensington De Vere. I know she oves him.'

Then it is all well, her happiness will seen ur fortune. I would not like to sacrifice her. Whilst this conversation was going on in Mrs burklie's chamber, Alverda was preparing, with a light heart, for the opera. Hatty was busy in

'Ah, Mr. De Vere will yield to-night,' said the lattering maid, as she wound the flaxen ringlets round the curling poker.

'Why, Hetty, he almost proposed the other vening when he presented me that white came a, and just as I was going to blush, Henriette ame up with some of her literary trash and stopped him; how I did wish her at the tropics!" 'Yes, but to-night he will have a fine opportu ity; you will be alone.'

'I hope so,' and the lazy girl yawned. 'You have been sitting up too late recently 'Mamma says it will spoil my beauty, but you good Hatty, are so ingenious that you can remedy

all such injuries. 'Yes, these rare cosmetics will do the busines for you,' and she held up a bottle of liquid chalk. abox of magnolia tablet and a bottle of vinagre

'Yes, my salvation is in them,' and La Papilo aughed. 'Oh how beautiful and levely you are,' exclain

ed the admiring Hatty when she had placed th

last touch to the elaborate toilette. In fact the young belle did realize anscendent ideas of beauty. Her willowy form nfolded in a sweeping robe of black velvet; low orsage with lacings of silver; diamonds sparking on her white throat and arms and falling like water-lilies from her cars. A flashing carcanet of brilliants sat proudly upon her queenly row. The curls were gathered away in heavy ranches behind her ears, and fell low down upon

her breast and shoulders, like bands of molter gold. She cast one look in the mirror, and a satisfied smile passed over her face. Saizing up ment, but as she was entering the parlor, she received a summons from her mother to join her in her chamber.

'How beautiful you look, my darling!' the good onstandly asked herself, does he ch! He used to like my society; her like a dazzling child of light; but come, my

La Papilon then related the little incident of his approximation to a courtship, when the timely approach of Aspasia interrupted him. 'That was most unfortunate, for much depends

ipon your marriage with him. His pecuniary made a statement of Mr. Burklie's condition, &c. Poor La Papilon! the intelligence came to her like | the Courier : the blast of a thunder bolt. She had thought her father's failure an impossibility, and believed he permanence of his wealth one of the fixed neiples of the world. For a moment or so, she reeled beneath the blow, but the rallying oice of her mother recalled her to exertion 'Now, daughter, bring the full artillery of our charms to bear against the fortress of his

heart, and the victory will be yours.' 'I will do my best,' she replied, in an unusually erene tone, and instantly repaired to the parlor, where Mr. De Vere was awaiting her presence 'Have you staid for me long ?' she asked with a the and tender smile. 'A moment to remain in the outer

auty is an age,' he gaily answered. A melting look was her reply, but De Vere was much accustomed to the coquetries of a free age to interpret the look as anything of much

riven swiftly to the opera-house, Lucy looked rough the partition of the shutter to steal a glimpse of Kensington's form and list to one one of his rich voice. Pride was fast beginning to root out love. His conduct was so strange, s listant, that she felt it was due herself to lose onfidence in him. With a sigh and a smile she closed the window, and taking her Bible from the

Meanwhile La Papilon and Kensington were eated in a conspicuous box, listening to the eautiful opera of the 'Bohemian Girl.' Glorious had hearing, sight and felling only for the here who sat beside her. The pageantry of the scenes. the thrilling music, &c., were cold to her. The magical melody of the spheres would have had power to charm her in such a mood of mind but De Vere was in raptures. He scarcely heeded La Papilon: his eve was steadfastly fixed upon the stage. This perplexed and annoyed her. She began to fear that her power and sway over him was not so great as it might be-nay, as she had fancied that it was. Many petulent expresions trembled unspoken upon her lips, yet pruence, her only advising virtue, rescued her from an open rupture. Kensington sometimes looked ipon her, and thought her the most resplendant auty he had ever met, but her folly, her frivol ity, her want of sense interposed a barrier to save his heart from shipwreck. As they rode home she devised various means for 'calling him out, but he was equally impervious to her glances and words. So, when she bade him good-night, she felt that nothing had been accomplished. Vexed and wearied, she sought her chamber, where her disappointment manifested itself in various ill-

natured speeches to Hatty. 'I know he has not proposed, or she would h n a better mood,' murmured the serving-woman as she discontentedly sought her own couch.

CHAPTER X.

Before Lucy had risen next morning, the ser ant brought her a letter which the post-boy had left. She broke the seal with an anxious heart, but before she had read many lines a light smile eamed ever her face. 'Twas from her mother. and bade her make speedily ready to return home, saying Parson Hallon was going up to the city on the following day, and she could avail herself of that opportunity to come home.

'I shall soon be at home-soon be with dea amma-my sweet mother-I will try and stiffe all thoughts of Kensington.' She rose with a lightened spirit and dressed herself for the morn ing. She remembered that it was the weekly reception day, and again came the thought of De nind.

The breakfast passed off coldly. Mr. Burk ie's brow was clouded; the Madame wore upon her ountenance the shadow of a great trouble. Henietta was morose, and La Papilon sent an excuse

Lucy announced to them the news containe her mother's letter. Her face brightened as he spoke of leaving.

I fear you have not had a pleasant time, or vo ould not be so delighted at leaving us,' said her

nt visit. But I am unfitted for city life, and then nother is lonely, and this has been my first sepaation from her,' Lucy replied. Neither Mrs. Burklie nor Aspasia expressed th

ast regret. Their faces were as immovable a 'We must make ready for the reception of the ruests,' said Mrs. Burklie, as they rose from the

A quick ringing at the bell startled the adies as they were passing through the hall.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The following extract of a commercial letter om Canton contains some interesting particulars specting the posture of affairs at that port and in

ne conquerors, with large quantities of guns an immunition. From all I can her, I believe this have been the most decisive fight they
The vanquished were not long in
way back to Canton, where they co The vanquished were not long in making their way back to Canton, where they continued in a state of nervous trepidation, as rumors reach them from time to time that the rebels are coming. I should not be surprised if their good fortune did not induce, what we call rebels, and what the China men insist on delling ladrones, to make a combined attack on Canton. They sent a polite letter to the Am rican Consul about a week since, recommending the results of the called the contract of the called antity of English powder and Itad pevading th

quantity of Engines power and frad pevading the atmosphere. So anxious are the Chinese authorities to regain Fat-San, they have offered a broken down Yankee \$50,000 dollars to take it, and \$15,000 if he will take a small fort near Whampoa.

The American Consul has intimated to this "free and enlightened citizen," that if he goes on this expedition, he cannot expedit the control to the control edition he cannot expect "their everlasting" nd stripes to protect him if he comes to grief. d stripes to protect thin it he comes to give perialists have, I understand, already perialists have, I understand, already perialists have and another An d to a general embroilment of all parties. s been pointed out to the Chinese govern nd has made them all at once nn

Dinner to a Revolutionary Veteran. A number of guests, (amongst whom were Capt. Avars, of Mercer, and Judge Jno. L. Bridges, if this county), assembled at the residence of Alex-NDER SNEED, Esq., in this vicinity, on Friday last, upon a singular and most interesting.

ving their open sanction to the thing.

in the second day of February, 1755, was for some person the second day of February, 1755, was for some person the second day of Thomas Jefferson, then ye gears the secretary of Thomas Jefferson, then ye on the second day of February, 1755, was for some years the secretary of Thomas Jefferson, then volunteered in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, and after that became a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, in which service he continued until the close of the war. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, during all the privation of that disastrous period, afterwards fought under the same great chieftain at Monmouth, and was one of that gallant army who received the thinks of Congress for their conduct in this engagement.

He was then detailed, with a number of picked men from various regiments to the command of Col

my is between you and it."
When peace returned, he emigrated from Virg
this State, and having lived to celebrate his dutiful son, enters upon the one hnnlredth and first

ulated in regard to the novelist Bulwer, havin foundation in truth, it is thus contradicted i

We infer from this co

assistance is needful to us at this time. She then Orange Judd, Esq. It contains matter which

bles go off into the air in a so finely divided state that we cannot see them, and these fine particles are gathered up again by leaves. Then to grow or increase in seize, the plant must have a good supply of leaves. But what are the roots for? To get moisture from the soil, and to support the plant in its upright position. The water goes up to the leaves, and carries or washes down the food collected by them, and deposits it in different parts to make up its structure. If the soil contains soluble food, some of this probably goes up with the sap, and thus the plant has two sources of food, though its principal supply comes from the air. A very important point is to supply the first wants of the plant, to develop its first leaves and roots by nourishment, and it will afterwards take care of itself. An ounce of guano will produce several pounds of corn stalk in a poor soil, simply because it develops the first organs or feeders of the plant. A little state of the selfplow admits the air. Draining removes the water also, and allows air to take its place. The lecturer went into a detail of the advantages and methods of deep plowing, subsoiling, and draining. A great end to be aimed at, is to suitably prepare a very deep soil for the roots, and then they will go far erough down to be unharmed by the effects of drouth upon the surface. He had seen corn roots 34 feet below the surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size surface, and the roots of a locust tree, the size middle finger, 15 feet below the surface. The being properly prepared, and the necessity of first food having been considered, what is the appropriate food to give the plant? All modern es to the contrary, notwithstanding, reliable lence teaches us that animal or vegetable ma-as plant-food are the most important. Ani-are little more than concentrated vegetables.

body of an ox, or other animal may be chieff ormed of cornstalks or other vegetable.

No dead animal should be drawn into the woods of decay and go into the air. Every portion of it hould be carefully saved to supply the first wants of some plant. Guano is the remains of dead birds, and their droppings, and is a powerful stimulant. and their croppings, and is a powerful stimulant. Ground bones, unburnt, contain much animal matter, in a finely divided state, and hence are very valuable as fertilizers, especially so as this animal natter quickly decays and becomes available to plants. Burnt bones are of double utility. But farmers should not go off from their farms for coreign manures until they have better husbanded those produced at home. The better preservation of these home manures is the most immortant tone now be. me manures is the most important topic now be-e American farmers. Let a mass of animal dropings and vegetable raster lie in the open air for a ear, and more than half of their best material will ave ecaped into the air. The lecturer had heard compost," "compost," repeated till he had oecome red of the word. As a general thing, he would ay compact or no many the red of the word.

rt-load of rotted manure, contains more nourish-ent for plants than all that is left. Barn-yards should be so arranged as to allow nothing to run from them. Manure should always be under cover. He recommended a cheap kind of cover to be constructed, as follows: Select some spot in the middle of the yard and drive down six crotched stakes. Let two of them be higher than the rest, and lay across them a ridge-pole. Upon the others two on each side of the first place two eaves-poles, and then put upon the roof frame thus made a covering of any old boards. Around the shed dig a trench to prevent the water from running under six. This cover can be erected at the cost of a very few dollars at most. Under it throw all the droppings of animals, the straw about the yard, and, indeed, every particle of animal and vegetable matter that can be gathered up. A little leakage in the roof will produce no material damage. The mass should so arranged as to allow nothing to run

rge number to produce a tun of home-made guano, unal to that brought from Peru, and costing \$50. he evaporation of thi sap from the surface leave the evaporation of this sap from the surface leaves thind some of these minerals. So also the sap in se plant at the time of gathering it holds some of the minerals, which is found in the ashes on burning, all which cannot be considered as a necessary part the plant, any more than the salt in the ashes of tower, which had been dipped in salt water, could be considered as an essential constituent of the considered as an essential constituent of the wel. Future chemical researches will throw fur

ese mineral substances are useful.

The farmer would do well to read and heed the liable periodical, the "American Farmer," pub-

The time has arrived when every farmer an anter should be making his arrangements to secure is supplies of manure to put his spring crops in ith, as corn, oats, tobacco, &c., as there is nothing oned in its constituent elements has a great

If you have not already provided a supply of fence stuff to repair or renew your fences, bestir your selves and do so at once.

All favorable seasons throughout this month, when he ground may be in a proper condition, stiff clars ntended for spring crops should be ploughed up, in order that they may be benefitted by the meliora-

ACCUMULATION OF MATERIALS FOR MANURE.
We again call attention to the necessity of collect
ag and forming every available substance on you

DEAD ANIMALS.
Should you have the misfortune to lose dead horse or cow, cut up, will so eurich an acre of ground, as to carry it advantageously through a ro-tation of crops—to be ploughed in.

BONES. Save all the bones of the meat co place, as every 200 pounds dissolved with 100 lbs of 51 to 21

of sulphuric acid, diluted with twice the quantity of water, if mixed with 10 bushels of spent ashes, will fertilize an acre of ground sufficiently well to carry it through a four or six years rotation—to be har-

owed in. Attention to such things may be considered a sm Attention to such things may be considered a small matter, but attention to such things, though they may be thought small, are calcu ated to produce large results; for an acre thus manured, that previously would not bring more than four barrels of corn, may be made to produce ten barrels and continue in good heart for several years. The world itself is an aggregation of small particles, so formed by our Creator, that man should not hold himself above so divine an example.

by our Creator, that man should not hold himself above so divine an example.

While upon this branch of the subject, we will remark, that there is scarcely a farm or plantation of any considerable size in the ceuntry, whereon there are not soap-suds, pot-liquor and urine enough made annually, to fertilize 100 loads of marsh mud, river mud, woods-mould, and kindred substances, so as to make the whole the most enriching manure, if these substances were, as made, poured over the as to make the whole the most enriching manure, if these substances were, as made, poured over the rough materials named, and a little plaster sprinkled thereon. 100 loads thus made would manure 5 acres of land thoroughly and well, and make it bring as many bushels per acre of any vegetable product as would 300 lbs of guano per acre—with this difference in favor of the former—it would last longer. To be sure, the hauling and spreading might make it cost more; but then being of domestic production, the fact of its being so ought to commend it to attention. nd it to attention.

Save all you make on your place.

OW TO CONVERT AN OLD FIELD INTO A PASTURE If you have an old field that you have turned ou n you have an ou need that you have turned out eccause of its unproductive nature, and would like to turn it into a permanent pasture, by the short cut, you can do so very readily by adopting this process. Larly this spring, or early next September, if that ime suits you better, harrow the ground several imes, say twice each way, with a heavy harrow; jays prepared a mixture per age, of 10 bushels of ave prepared a mixture, per acre, of 10 bushels of shes, 5 bushels of bone dust, 2 bushels of sait, and bushel of plaster, throw the whole into bulk, let to business of plaster, throw the whole into bulk. The bone-termini two or three weeks in bulk. The bone-lust must be moistened before being incorporated with other ingredients. Spread the mixtur in the quantities named, over the field. Then sow the fol-owing grass seeds in the quantities named, per acre-city. 10 lbs timothy seed.

bushel Kentucky blue grass seed.

bushel kentucky blue grass seed.
bushel orchard grass seed.
bushel percunial rye-grass seed.
quart sweet scented Vernal grass seed.
bushel red-top seed.
bushel red-top seed.
bushel red-top seed.
kefore sowing, nix the whole with foar times the ulk of dry sand, or ashes; when sown, lightly har ow the s-eds in an I roll. Your old field should be uclosed, and neither cut nor grazed the first season bushessed and neither cut nor grazed the first season. row in e sees in an i roll. Your old field should be succlosed, and neither cut nor grazed the first season. In the winter succeeding the setting of the grass, when the ground is frozen, spread 25 bushels of time, or 50 bushels of marl per acre, spread evenly, and you may calculate upon having a good, fair, permanent pasture for many years, provided you top-dress with a mixture of two bushels of bonedust and five of sales, per acre, every second year. st and five of ashes, per acre, every second year

Sow 12 pounds of clover seed over every sacre of our wheat field the first suitable occasion that offer-sis month. Many prefer sowing on the snow. But an opportunity for sowing should not present it-elf during this month, we would defer sowing until he frost was out of the ground, and the ground suffi-ciently firm, but the receive injury, from the horses ently firm not to receive injury from the horses ading. We would then sow, harrow the ground ghtly with a light harrow, and then roll; or, at all vents, we would roll after sowing the seed. If both

ng will compress the joints of the wheat plants into he soil, and encourage tillering. This double pro-sess to fields partially winter-killed, will be found tess to helds partially winter-killed, will be found on have a salutary effect, by encouraging the joints of the plants to take root and grow. Here we will epeat the advice and opinions we have before given had expressed. For ourselves we would never sow clover seed without sowing orchard grass seed also. Jpon every acre of our wheat field we would sow 12 bounds of clover seed and two hysbolic of orchard grass seed also. ass seed, sowing the clover seed first, by itself, and orchard grass seed by itself. The latter seed the orenard grass seen by itself. The latter seed of previously to sowing, we would spread upon a floor moisten it, and let it lie twelve hours before sowing it, first mixing it with twice its bulk of sand or sales. The mode of putting in the seed the same as recommended above.

Clover and orchard grass mixed together, make such better hay than clover does alone—produces fore hay the first cutting, while after the moth is touch greater, and the autumn pasture much more txuriant and enduring, and is exer pt from the hoering of cattle. The clover and orehard grass come to bloom about the same time, when it should be ut, for then the objection of coarseness does not est against the orchard grass as hay. Besides, we Let everything from the yard be got under to there, where it could not be lost in Lime, potash or ashes hasten the decay, and manure, and should never be used with anivegetable manures of any kind. Ap muck becomes covered with a kind of matter, which needs lime or ashes to district the letter will, by its rapidity of growth, protect the clover plants from the destructive effects of the sun after the wheat shall have been harvested. As an auxiliary in the protection of the clover from exposure to the sun, it is a good practice to sow 2 bushels of salt and 1 of plaster, per acre, as soon as harvest is over, and the wheat removed le manures, or with the droppings of anifowls, for it will "cut them up" and greatly their loss. Another great loss in the ordinary of the atmosphere, and give the plants thereby an impetus in their growth, encour-

attract meisture from the atmosphere, an plants thereby an impetus in their growt ages the roots to descend and derive mois emselves, they also act as agents to derive it from

Substitute each pair of bars leading into your elds by a good light, well hung gate. WAGONS, CARTS, IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

If you desire these to last long have them oiled

nce a month.

Sleigh Riding-Squeezing the Wrong Hand. Remember the girls while the snow lasts. Re-nember that there is no place to make love like the nside of a buffalo skin. You can tread on one another's toes and squeeze one another's hands, without any one being the wiser.—Syracuse Jour.

It does make some difference, however, whose

hand you hold.

Well, once upon a time, as we said, it was winter
and a happy load were returning in a sleigh from a
party. Such a sleigh, a big stage sleigh, with stuffed
seats, double curtains, hold sixteen easy, going to a
party, and not ruffle a tuck, and hold thirty easy,
going home from a rather and returning. either. These were months sleighs, made to run a an old-fashiored bank accommodation paper, mad to be used when there were six weeks sleighing in

thank-ye-marms" in the road.

A "thank-ye-marm" is one of those cradle hole thout which sleigh-riding is of no account. When without which sleigh-riding is of no account. When the sleigh "pitches in," you pitch our the dash-board, and when the horses "jerk" the sleigh out, the whole load goes over into the back seat. [We always preferred the back seat in a "thank-ye-marm" country, so as to keep the girls from "spilling out."] Well, as we were saying, the sleigh was loaded, the light gleamed from the open door, the good night cracked in the open frosty air like "gingerypop" the six the open frosty air like "ginger-pop," the six orses dashed off, and the jovial load sang

"It's my delight of a shiny night," oon a "thank-ye-marm" was reached; our frien Soon a "thank-ye-marm" was reached; our friend knew it was a deep one, and the strap, as we said before, was high up, and of course he put his arm around his next neighbor, and she declared she would have pitched into the snow but for that good strap. That encouraged our friend in his work of love, and a little, soft hand grasped his, and he held on, and when the "thank-ye-marm's" cane—and they were very thick on the way home—the little soft hand grasped with the wide she a gettle record. and acknowledged the kindness by a gentle recog-tion, and our friend was happy. The ride was ar miles—how they had shortened this time since ing to the party—how much had been accom-ished in that four miles, and our friend said to muself, it is a slander to say that the "course of true we never did run smooth," it is good sledding all e way. But the house of cur friend was reached, d a sister who sat next berond the little softhand and a sister who sat next beyond the little soft hand, eached forward and said, "brother, if you'll let go my hand I'll get out."

"thank-ye-marm" deep enough to bury our end in, would have just then been welcome.

Moral.—Be sure you know whose hand
ld before you sque ze it.—Cleve. Herald.

eding has not transpired. They are also info

re presented.

The first ball at the Hotel de Ville takes pl xt Monday. The American Legation sent in 150 mes to receive invitations and was only allowed merican Legation was allowed, if I recollect righ ghty invitations. The Legation has very just losen thirty from among those persons tempora by in Paris.

What Abelitionists are Mad at The Hartford Courant says:

Mr. Gillette, our Senator, sits near to To-Mr. Glictte. our Senator, sits near to Toombs, of Georgia, and they frequently pass a good-humored loke. A few mornings ago, just before the Senate was called to order, while several of the members were standing near, Toombs said to Gillette: "They say, Gillette, that you Abolitionists are mad with

—The following is but a "clip" from a specently delivered by a young "limb of the law"

indication of women: Woman—no nobler statue was ever moulded; Woman—no nobler statue was ever moulded; no ourer combination was ever invented than that thich constitutes the woman! In her we find the nost delicate sample of every substance and animal hat ever the celestial sun shone upon—from the sly und creeping snail up to the proud and noble ele-shant—from the common banty fowl up to the valu-ble and renowned Sbanghai—from the small hun-ning bird up to that brave and noble bird that soars so callently above our boods. o gallantly above our heads, wafting to our bosom reezes of liberty and independence.

It is said that the new dogma of the immacu te conception of the Virgin Mary, recently pro-ulgated by the Pope, is not received by the Roman thelics of Germany. In Tuscany, also the Doinican friars openly repudiate it, and the Monks of bishops of Florence on a charge of contrapt of the Pope in rejecting the dogma. Some opposition to its also manifested in France. -At a recent interview between Colonel Many

penny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Six Nations, Col. M. was adopted into one of the tribes, and formerly invested with the title of Howaw-gun-e-so, or Pacificator. Some men have singular tastes, while other have no tastes at all, but the strangest taste of al tastes is to taste an article of taste and then dolar that it don't suit your taste because the taste has no

The receipts at Wheeling, for freights sent om there over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in as month of January, were \$140,673 75, being 16,000 more than was ever before received at that

-Boston exported 456,450 tons o' ice last yes

taste that you can taste. Such a taste is in very back

asumed in Boston was about 60,000 tons-makin he amount cut in that vicinity 216,540 tons. Gov. Gardiner, of Massachusetts, has reoved Benj. F. Butler, Esq., from his command a donel of the 5th regiment of light infantry, becaush is refusal to excute the order commanding an

disband the foreign company connected with h —Mrs. Rush, a millionaire, of Philadelphia gave an entertainment in that city last week, which it is said, cost about \$20,000. There were 2,000 in

The Mobile Tribune says that a gentleman ving in the neighborhood of Mobile has a six-yea dd Devon cow, which last year gave 1620 gallom of milk, the products of which were sold for \$650. ___150,000 tons of pig metal were received in

—On Monday evening, a hand on a canal boat in Dayton, kicked the wife of the captain so that the died in a few minutes. He made his escape. -The Central Ohio Railroad, according to the eport of the President, loses \$95,6 cilure of Gen. Larimer, of Pittsburg. --- The N. Y. Times lauds the February numb

ecially oup, it should have added It is said that in some of the Eastern citie young ladies are forming themselves into for the purpose of preventing the accumu

-There is a lady somewhere near Cincing

ere compelled to indict her as a nuisance --- The Softs of New York city have called mass meeting at Tammany Hall, for the 7th March, to effect a "fusion" with the Hards. A new or er of knighthood is to be estated in France, to be entitled the "Order of the

maculate Conception.'

-The resignation of Lt. Col. Adam D. Ster Deputy Paymaster General, U.S. army, has been accepted by the President. -There are in the State of California 160 pu lic schools, with 214 teachers. The year previous to the last there were but 53 schools and 55 teach

Hon, and Rev. W. T. Colquitt, formerly nator from Alabama, is very ill. -A fashionable marriage was celebrated Grace Church, New York, on Thursday. The brids, Mrs. Henrietta Eckford, danguter of the late Gabriel F. Irving—the bridgeroom, Smith T. Van Baren, of Kinderhook, son of the Ex president of that name.

The Slave Rescue Case at Milwaukie We have copied from the Chicago Journal a teleraphic (espatch, stating that the Supreme Cour ne cases of Messrs. Booth and Ryecraft, fined and in the cases of messes. Both and hyperart, milet and mprisoned by Judge Miller, for alleged violation the fugitive slave act.

The Milwaukie Sentinel of the 30th ult. says:

It being understood that the sheriff would start for Madison with his prisoners, yesterday morning, handbills were printed and posted about the city during Saturday night, inviting the people to as-semble at the county jail, at 7 o'clock Monday mornsemble at the county jail, at 7 o'clock Monday morn ng, to escort Messrs. Booth and Ryecraft to thailroad depot. Punctually, at the hour named, the church bells began to ring out a joyous peal and the cannon sent forth its thundering summons, and be cannon sent forth its thundering summons, and be city came hurrying to the Court House square. In a very few minutes nearly a thousand men has believed on the ground, and being marshalled in procession by Dr. E. B. Wo.cott, with a band of music, in a four horse sleigh, on the lead, and the beriff with his prisences in another four horse. music, in a four horse sleigh, on the lead, and the sheriff, with his prisoners in another four horse sleigh in the centre, the imposing column marched through Jacksen, Wisconsin, Spring and Thir's streets to the railroad depot. As they passed Judge Miller's residence the band struck up "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and the procession groaned audibly; and at the residence of Mr. Booth and other points on the route they gave repeated cheers. The morning was cold and tempestuous, the deep snow and driving blast disposing every body to keep within doors. Nevertheless the turn out was unexpectedly large, and the spirit which animated the entire assemblage unmistakable.

he top of the cars, were saluted with three thus lering cheers, and briefly expressed their acknow

whith so or 70 men on boath neaded by the Supermitendent, to clear the track from the constantly fall ing snow, started off for Madison.

Editorial Correspondence of the Sentmel.

Madison, Jan. 27, 1855

Our Supreme Court this morning granted the writt of habeas corpus applied for yesterday by the counsel of Messrs. Booth and Ryccraft. The write are directed both to Sheriff Conover and Marsha Ablances. The Court is unpulsors in continct the Ableman. The Court is unanimous in granting writs. Judge Whiton (Chief Justice) stated that

Singular Coincidence.

It will be recollected that in the controversies in the public papers on the subject of liberty of conscience and of public worship, growing out of the majorisonment of the Madiai in Florence, Tuscany Archbishop Hughes, of New York, offered the distinction between liberty of conscience and liberty or conscience and liberty or conscience and liberty or that the convenience could be the convenience and liberty of the convenience and liberty sup, almost in the very words of Archbsho, Hughes, "that he recognizes the rights of liberty of conscience in his subjects, but not liberty of worship." It is such simple coincidences as these that indicate the wonderful and mysterious organiza-tion of the church with which both of these disinguished men are connected, by which every su restion that is deemed of advantage to the chur-

Henry A. Wise on the Stump.

m, defying his enemies to beat him, which dra pplause from all but those to whom it was a

viry man, apparently about forty-five, with sandy ight brown hair, which lies parted from right t eft smoothly over his head. His face is thus, of good deal of acti n, particularly o which he manages very gracefully. His voice clear, melodious and of fair compass, and suscepti of a great variety of modulation, and his pron-ciation well cultivated and free from the peculic ties that most southern s. eakers derive from const-intimacy with their negroes.

a hundred thousand as much as could be proper expended on Lake Erie in any one year. No REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIES ARRIVAL OF THE A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

Affairs at Sevastopol are unchanged.

The peace conference will be opened in the mid-

le of February. Lord John Russel has threatened a second dis-

Brown & Shipley report the tone of the Liverpoo

hole ministry must go out.

Public feeling seems tending toward peace.

The Vienna conference will not meet unti

ar footing.

Negotiations continue between Austria and Prus

Commercial.

Milligan's Circular reports sales of cotton for the weel 27,000 bales. New Orleans fair 5%; widdling 5%; uplant 42; middling 5%; uplant 42; middling 5. The market opened with a good de nand, but fell off at the close. All qualities have slightly devanced. Sales to speculators 2,000, and to exporters 1,00 The House adjourned. -The demand is fair, and holders are firm, with mod-ies to trade. transations in American securities have been The money market is tighter. Contols have de-

Confirmations in the Senate yesterday:
Leonidas Martin, of Alabama Consul for Mazata, Mexico, vice Galton, deceased; W. Banks, of irginia, Consul to Aquas Calients, Mexico; for New vicans, Thos C. Potter, Collector; W. E. Starks, urveyor; Francis Leech, Appraiser; Wm. P. Reyurn, Assistant Appraiser.

The steamship Sonora left San Francisco on the

n the 13th. The El Dorado, from Havana, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th.

The Panama Railroad was completed, and the first rain from Aspinwall to Panama passed over on the 28th ult.

The passengers that went out by the North Star, and also those that came home by her, passed over the road. The time coveried in the result of the result ill on the 30th The report that a battle had been fought was no

The Sweedish army will be placed on immediate

Negotiations continue between Austria and Prusia respecting the Germanic army.
The Queen of Sardinia is dead.
The stermer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool rom Australia with £750,000.
There were numerous rumors of failures at Liverpool, but they were supposed to be exagerated. The Liverpool cotton market was influenced thereby.
Consuls declined \(\frac{1}{2}\) in consequence of Lord John Russell's resignation, and closed at 91\(\frac{1}{2}\).
NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Atlantic is still outside the bar and will not probably come in to-night. Efnds as their candidate. ne bar and will not probably come in to-night. Ef orts are making to reach her, but as yet they have

Secastapol dates are to the laten of January. No lovements had occurred. The Russians made two orties, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather has been cold, but at the latest dates in two to five feet. roin two to live rect.

The Legislature had caused great excitement in
he religious world by refusing to pay for the serices of a chaphain, and inviting all Sacramento elergymen, the Mormon Minister included, to officiate
iternately. The elergymen were declining the initation. Amongst the passengers by the Atlantic is the on. H. G. Upham.

The chief interest of news by the Atlantic centres

canet interest or news by the Atlantic centres proceedings of the British Parliament, siderable reinforcements are reaching the allies, randi again advanced his out bosts to Tcher-with 40,000 Russians and 80 guns, ters state that the French had mined of the flag vitation.

An attempt was being made in San Francisco to raise a company of Frenchmen to colonize the Islands of New Caledonia, in the Southern Pacific.

A Mechanics' Institute was about to be established at San Franci co.

A project was on foot for establishing a line of stages between San Blas and Vera Cruz, for the transportation of passingers and correspondence between San Francisco and New Orleans.

Markets very quiet and dull, and it is quite diffiaff battery, and were only awai;ing a favorable of tunity to blow it up.

dickness was increasing in the camps. Menchi Site of the control o Markets very quiet and dull, and it is quite diffi-alt to effect sales.

Gen. Brown is about to resume his command in St. Petersburg letters of January, 18th says the Allies are going to es ablish a hospital for 2, men at Smyrna, and an establishment for the Allies to their ranks.

An Odessa letter of the 9th says that the Russian

vill shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea aving received the necessary reinforcements.. Large bodies of Russians have been ordered to The dates from Australia are to the 1st of De ember. Fears are entertained for the crops on account of Eupatoria.

It was reported at Vienna, on the 20th, that a battle had been fought before Sevastopol, and that the Russians were victorious. Authentic advices from Balaklava, of the next day, contradict the umor positively.
It is asserted that Omar Pascha's forces would

e last of the Turkish convoy's left Varna of The 14th, for Balaklava.

The French eighty gun ship; Heinsforth, which can ashore on the 4ta of November, has been turned into a fort of great use to the Allies.

A despatch from Menschikoff, dated on the 17th, and published in St. Petersbusg, is to the following The seige operations do not advance. Two suc-essful night sorties were made on the 13th and

We took fourteen English and French priso and the allies lost a considerable number in killed.

Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated with very little consideration by the allies."

The Patrie says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians has given rise to a demand by Austria for an explanation from Gortschakoff. ork, who Senaror Dodge, of Iowa, was not med Minister to Spain, vice J ent.

The Russians are recommending a campaign of ne Danube. The Admirals have declared all ports of the Black

cable for connecting Varna with Balaklava, put back to Norwich, damaged. Asia.—The appointment of Ismail Pacha to the command of the army of Autolia, has produced the command of the army of Autolia, has produced the elect results upon the troops.

The Turks have opened communication with Schamyl, whose force numbers 20,000.

Prince Pemtyatili has deserted to the Turks.

The Turks have a rumor that Schamyl is dead.

Russia interprets the Four Points thus: The abolition of protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia, here proven hairs, alread under the greaters. CHICAGO, Feb. 9 .- Mr. Shields is announced as a ition of protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia, these powers being placed under the guarantee of the five points. 2d. The free navigation of the Danube. 3d. The revision of the treaty of 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottamon Empire to the balance of Europe. 4th. The collective guarantee of the five powers for the conservation and the observance of religious privileges of the different christian communities without distinction of form of worship.

CRICAGO, Feb. 9.—Mr. Shields is announced as a candidate for Congress in the 5th district, made vacant by Mr. Trumbull's election to the Senate.

The weather is moderating.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad will probably be opened to-day; also the Illinois Central. 100 tons of mail matter has accumulated. Execution of Yung, the Child-Murderer, in New

he were afraid he might miss his footing and fall be low. He took his seat upon the common stool-which looked to us very much like a stool of repen which looked to us very much like a stool of repent-ance—the hangman with the hideous black mask adjusted the cord around his neck, and pulled the cord over his face; immovably he sat—not a muscle quivered—nor a word was spoken—as Deputy Sher iff Fabre drew forth the warrant for execution, signed by Governor Hebert, which he read in a sol elmn voice to the last word, and scarcely had the echo of the Secretary of State's name died away, when the rope was cut, the platform fell, and the soul of Wilhelm Yung, the child murder r, took its eternal flight—whither He who rules the universe

We learn from the Terre Haute Courier, that 67,430 hogs have been killed this season at that place. The number of hogs packed there last year by the same houses was 33,167, showing a falling off this year of 3,727. The hogs of this year is said to be much lighter than those of last.

— The Princeton Clarion gives a statement of the number of hogs killed in Gibson county, by which it appears there have been this season 16,433 hogs killed against 17 207 iast season. There is thus a decrease of nearly 800 head, and the Clariou says of overs 800,000 lbs in weight.

— In Indiananolis the Marshal, some days ago.

even years.

Mr. Edgerton defended the House from charges
of corruption, concurred in the action of the Select
Committee, and advocated the bill as a measure of Offinities, and advocated the bill as a measure of sistice to the inventor.

Mr. Clingman replied, defending the committee and opposing the bill.

Mr. Eddy followed, and after further debate,

Mr. Etherton moved to strike out the enacting use, which was agreed to, by a vote of 99 to 23. The committee then rose.

The bill coming before the House, the action

discussion of other unimportant busi

washington, feb. 10.—Senate—Mr. Summer presented the eredentials of Gen. Wilson, Senator elect from Massachusetts, who appeared and was qualified, and took his seat.

Th: Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication declaring the fineness and value of certain gold foreign coins, as ascertained at the mint.

Mr. Reese presented a petition from Geo. H. Giddings, praying to jucrase the compensation for

Mr. Reese presented a petition from Geo. H. Giddings, praying to increase the compensation for carrying the U. S. mail.

Mr. Seward gave notice that he should soon introduce divers bills for the improvement of harbors. The original bill granting pensions and bounty land to the Seneca Indians, was amended, on motion of Mr. Brown, striking out all reference to pensions, and extending the benefits of the bill to all Indians who have served in the U. S. Army in a time of war. The bill passed as amended.

Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives to

THEIR NAMES .- A correspondent of the Troy Budget gives the following as the names of the Washington correspondents of some of the principal journals:

Francis J. Grund, a German, of the Baltimore San and Philadelphia Ledger; E. T. Kingman, of the Baltimore Sun, Charleston Courier and New York Journal of Commerce; Edward Harte, of the New York Courier, Gazette and Philadelphia North American; J. W. Simontoon, of the New York Times; A. H. Evans and ex-Senator Westcott, of the New York Herald; J. S. Pike, and Major Macrae, of N. C., of the Tribune; Mr. Thayer, of the Evening Post; Nathan Sargeut, of the New Orleans Bee and Ruleigh Register.

The poor clerk felt quite elated, and with a mag-

'Perhaps he is dead,' suggested La Papi.on, as she choked her pocket-handkerchief in her

The serving-man lifted up the precious bundle cologne, whilst La Papilon held a vial of sa

In the meantime, the servant announced Dr. patient for you at last! Prescribe at once.'

out his blood, started suddenly up from his deathlike swoon, exclaiming:

and forthwith the serving-man produced a rich ling and beading in the most tempting mannner. accustomed only to third-rate liquors, quaffed it off

A muttered malediction between his clenche teeth, was the only reply which the victim made,

After they had left, La Papilon burst into a v 'Well, well,' she exclaimed, 'that was the bea Lucy joined in the general mirth, when, to the

He was soon tete a tete with his Inamo

CHAPTER VIII. Daily, and almost hourly, Kensington De Ver

trange, cold and magnificent here-it accords for me! come for me, or give me leave to go to you. Why am I so alone here? Mother, a wild has settled upon me. I do not know

AGRICULTURAL.

We find in the New York Tribune the follow ing report of a lecture delivered before the Farmers' Club, of Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y., by will prove of value to the agricultural readers of

the Courier:

How do plants grow? If I ask where the various plants come from, I shall at once be answered from the soil. This is a mistake. They come chiefly from the air. Suppose a box of dry earth weighs 100 lbs; plant an acorn in it, and add nothing but pure water unt! the oak tree groes to the weight of 100 lbs; remove the tree and weigh the earth again, and it will still weigh nearly 500 lbs. Or sow clover seed in a similar box of weighed earth, and you may cut off hundreds of pounds of clover without discountries. cut off hundreds of pounds of clover without di-minishing the weight of the earth. Indeed, the vegetable master carried from the leaves into the roots will rather increase the weight of the soil. The same may be said of all growing plants; they do not come from the sol. The truth is that the surface of the leaves is filled with little mouths, which continually draw in food that is floating in the air in an invisible state. All decay no average and search le state. All decaying animals and vegeta es go off into the air in a so finely divided state

the first organs or feeders of the plant. A lit-tele plaster on a poor soil attracts food from the air sufficient to start clover, and the great amount of leaves on the clover draws still further food, suf-ficient to supply the first wants of other plants. In this way clover acts so powerfully to improve poor soils and make them bear wheat and other crops. But much sap is required to carry down the lood from the leaves and to supply the waste of evaporation. Hence the roots of the plants should be cared for. The soil must be free from poisonous red for. The soil must be free from poisonous anness—must be compact enough to hold moisloose enough to allow the roots to penetrate it, line enough to supply a medium for the growth e minute fibres. Compact soils, or "hard pans," ld be loosened, and coarse or sandy soils be ald be loosened, and coarse or samp some of dered more tenacious by the addition of clay e chief poisons of soils is a particular form on, which abounds wherever air has not access to n, which abounds wherever air has not access to esoil. It is chiefly fron that gives color to our land soils. Air will always change the poisonous ms of iron (the sulphate) to a harmless form, irring the soil deeply with the plow, or subsoil ow admits the air. Draining removes the water

ty, compost or no manures of fertilizers except uck. Let everything from the yard be got under the soil, to rot there, where it could not be lost in coay. Lime, potash or ashes hasten the decay, and as of manure, and should never be used with anial or vegetable manures of any kind.

Swamp muck becomes covered with a kind of titchy matter, which needs lime or ashes to discuss the country of the vegetable manures, or with the droppings of animals or fowls, for it will "cut them up" and greatly hasten their loss. Another great loss in the ordinary method of treating manures is in washing them

it be taken to the field at any season, when it can immediately be covered in with the plow. Plaster or oil of vitriol greatly assists to prevent loss, if sprinkled quite frequently in the stables and apon the manure heap. Poultry droppings are an important item in farm manure. It does not take a large number to preduce a true. near corn in the hill, for immediate effect, a little ashes or lime may profitably be added, just at the time of the application. In regard to mineral manures, much has been written, but their importance and relative value are by no means a settled point. The great difference in the analyses of plants, even by the best chemists is clearly shown, that we do not yet know what are the essential mineral elements of plants. The great amount of sap coming up from the earth holds potash, soda, &c., in solution, and the evanoration of this san from the surface leaves.

l produce no material damage. The mass should so spread out as not greatly to ferment, and let

ower. Future chemical researches will throw the light upon this subject; and, until this is done, no trustworthy adviser will undertake to specify the time of the control orse than useless, because leading into error, and sen the best analyses are of little practical value till we know more in regard to the constitution of

ollowing suggestions from that valuable and rethe cultivation of the earth. And as there are but few solls that will yield remunerating crops, unas-sisted by manure, we enjoin it upon all as a primary duty, to attend forthwith to the procurement of all manures that may be necessary to put in the crops they mean to cultivate the approaching spring. Those who may be accessible to supplies of guano, will, of course, have recourse to that most powerful of all animal manures; but even such should not be indifferent to the collection of such materials as there may be on their estates canable, by proper manage.

AMERICANS IN PARIS .- The Paris corresponder 8th ult., writes: The health of Mr. Mason, the American Minister rho have solicited a presentation to the Empero rill be received in a special audience at the Tuil erics. The occasion of this new and unusual pro

one person was frozen to death in his seat, and one person was frozen in the street.

—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith announces with a grand flourish that she is the author of the Newsboy.

—The Michigan House of Representatives has passed a stringent prohibitory liquor bill by a vote of 51 to 2. ample

BY TELEGRAPH. ATLANTIC

ional revenue cutters.

The House then went into committee on private The bill for the relief of Moore and Hascall, pro osing to extend their patent for their harvesting anothine, was debated at length, and finally the committee struck out the enacting clause and rose. The House concurred, yeas 96, nays 34. The bill NEW YORK, Feb. 9. The steamer Atlantic has arrived.

House.—The House passed a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the building, or to purchase four additional to the control of the building of the purchase four additional to the control of the building of the bui

Late and Important from California! New YORK, February 8.

The s'eamship North Star arrived at four o'clock his afternoon, with California dates to January 10th, ringing two hundred passengers and \$1,229,209 in riket tenacious, owing to the reported embarrass-nents one 'change.

On Friday night Lord John Russell gave an ex-danation of his conduct. The opinion is that the

The Seaman, and arrived at Panama on the 29th. On the 18th she spoke the Cortez, and on the 23d he Golden Age, bound for San Francisco.

The John L. Stephens arrived at San Francisco

The time occupied in the transit was four From Acapulco it is reported that a part of Santa Anna's army, 2,000 in number, had deserted and gone to Alvarez. A portion of them reached Aca-pulco on the 23d January, and the remainder were

The Democrats were divided between Broderick and Gwinn, and the Whigs had nominated P. L. Edmonds as their candidate.

The steamer Southerner, bound from San Francisco to Oregon, was lost sx miles below Cape Flattery. The passengers and crew were saved.

The miners were rejoicing over recent rains, and washing was going briskly on.

In some parts of the State the weather was excessively cold, and snow had fallen to the depth of from two to five feet. Sebastapol dates are to the 14th of January. No

The closing quotations were Gallego and Harall lour \$15 50. Bacon 14 c. Lard 12c. New Butter a43c. Hams 48c. Sandwich Island dates are to the 23d of Decem per.

Prince Likelike has ascended the throne.
The funeral of King Kamkamcha had been post poned to 6th January.
The City Council are to continue in office for a Nothing of importance from Carthagenia or Bo

Fears are entertained for the crops on account of the drought.

Callao dates to June 2d.

The news from Peru is important. Gen. Castiller has overthrown Echenvigue and taken the government into his own hands. The battle which decided the contest was fought on the 5th. Echenvigue sought the protection of the British Minister.

Gen. Castilla entered Eima in triumph.

On the afternoon of the battle the castle and spuadron were surrendered. amence operations on the 18th of January, ad-icing under the cover of the artillery of the ficet On the afternoon of the battle the castle and spuadron were surrendered.

The dates to Bolivia were to Dec. 27th. The rebel Acha had been put down, and those engaged pardoned by the government. An eartra session of Congress had been called for Feb. 1st, to receive the resignation of the President.

From the Argentine Republic we have dates to 21st of December. All was quiet throughout the provinces.

Minister to Spain-Confirmations. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, M.—The following confirmations were made in the Senate to-day:
Ben. O. Pickett, postmaster at Maysville, Ky.
Samuel P. Collins, of Pennsylvania, consul for the
Empire of Morocco, vice George V. Brown recalled,
S. S. Cox, editor of the Ohio Statesman, as Secretary of Legation to Peru, vice John B. Miller, of N.

at Harrisburg met to nominate a candidate for U.

S. Senator last night. Great excitement was occasioned by a f andulent ballot. On the sixth ballot thewote stood—Simon Cameron 45, Curtin 46, scattering 1. A large number of the members balloting on the 7th ballot, Cameron received 44, Curtin 11, Fuller 2. Mr. Cameron was declared nominated. A row is anticipated on Tuesday, when the election is to be made.

f form of worship.

Russia claims the right to participate in the Vi-The Delta, of Feb. 2d, says: William Yung, the murderer of the child, Christian Rhem, this morning, at a quarter past 10 o'clock, paid the penalty of his terrible crime with his life. Long before the hour fixed for the final act in the bloody drama a crowd of curious persons had as sembled round the Parish Prison, and a goodly number of the representatives of the wisdom of the city had collected together within the prison walls, to witness the execution of the law and see that justice was done. At 10 o'clock Captain Powers informed his visitors that all was ready—the feast was prena conference, in her capacity of a great European wer, has sent a protest to Vienna, Paris and Lon a, against any resolution passed without her par cipation. The Sardinia troops furnished by Sardinia num XXXIIID CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—SENRATE.—Mr. Badger alled up the bill to repeal so much of the 30th secion of the Judiciary Courts of the United States, is authorizes the taking of depositions without notice, which was passed with a proviso by Mr. Chase, that it will not effect the cases commenced before May 1st. A debate on this occurred between desers. Badger and Mason, of a serio-comico charact, which prolonged until the other senators refused.

drama.

Cautiously did he step upon the scaffold as though Tennessee, speaking in favor of the bill.

Washington, Feb. 9—Senate.—Private bills, in rge numbers, passed without debate to-day.

Some thirty other bills were also passed. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Senjamin's motion to re-consider the vote for the passage of the bill for the payment of the claimants of the brig Gen'l. Armstrong. After considerable lebate the motion was agreed to by 24 to 17, and he bill was then laid on the table.

soul of Wilhelm Yung, the child murder r, took its eternal flight—whither He who rules the universe alone knows.

So soon as the drop fell the wounds in his neck were opened afresh, and the blood flowed forth freely, presenting a horrible sight. The knot of the rope caught him direcly under the chin, throwing his head back, and he lived for some time, struggling most desperately, and no doubt suffering greatly, for the gash in his throat was drawing widely open—and the wind-pipe having been severed, the wind came forth from it, ever and anou, with a noise that resembled the blowing out of a steamboat boiler. After hanging about fifteen minutes, Dr. Sebastier pronounced him dead, and his body was cut down and placed in a rough coffin, and soon the ghastly, lifeless form of the child-slayer was hid from mortal gaze! saled by Mr. McMulan, said by this bill the diplo-natic expenses will be diminished considerably, which, while there will be \$50,000 per annum aved in the consular services.

Mr. Breck nridge said some weeks ago he bad been nominated by the President, and confirmed ome weeks ago as minister to Spain.—It would be observed that he had attended to his ordinary futies here since that nevied. The nomination and

arys of overs \$00,000 hs in weight.

— In Indianapolis the Marshal, some days ago, arrested three men named Jack Fleming or Eagles, (who figured in the robbery and forgery affair recently,) Samuel French and George Williams, for passing counterfeit money. No publication was made at the time of the arrest, as the officers expected to be able to make further arrests. They were all held to bail in the sum of \$1,500 each.

— The Evansville Journal says: Last Sunday, while some boys were skating on the canal several miles from this city, a deer came on the bank of the ditch alongside of a long wood pile. A dog prevented him from returning, and the boys prevented him from rotunning on his course. So he put for across the canal with the dog at his heels. But the deer slipped and fell, and a boy skating up mounted him. He held the deer down till another boy cut his throat. They returned home in great triumph, dragging the carcaes after them. Rather a singular way of catching deer.

Them Names.—A correspondent of the Troy

Mr. Benjamin introduced an order to ascertain the difference of expense of coining silver at the mints of Ness Orleeans of Philadelphia.

The bill to continue improvements on the Lakes, appropriating half a million therefor, was taken up. Mr. Hunjar objected, because it gave too wide a discretion to the President.

Mr. Stuart replied that the details of any bill always required more or less discretion. He thought